THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

Vol. III.

JULY, 1890.] [No. 31.

CONTENTS.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

BY

SIR GEO. C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

Charters, Grants,

Fac-simile Letters, Views, &c.

"ULWAR AND ITS ART TREASURES,"

(*Gazette des Beaux-Arts*)

BY

M. E. SENART, DE L'INSTITUT.

RAM SINGH DEL. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART LAHORE

Published under the patronage of the Government of India.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AND PUBLISHED BY W. GRIGGS, ELM HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

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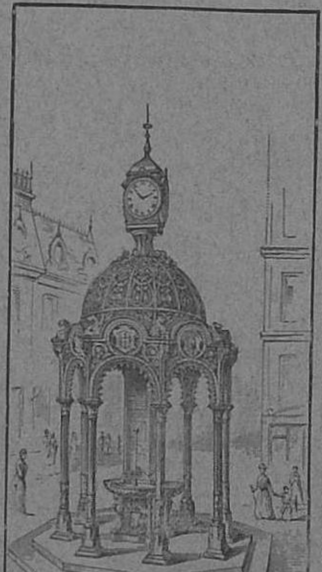

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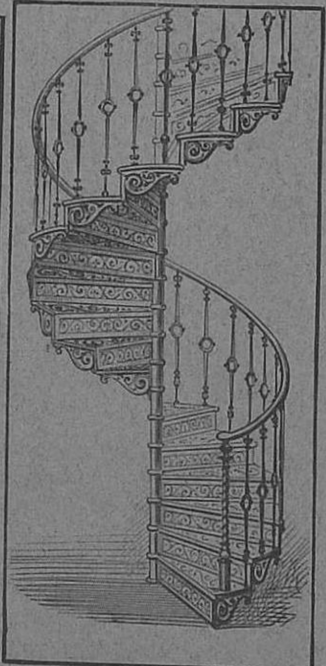

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The Journal of Indian Art.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE RECORDS AND RELICS OF THE LATE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

By SIR GEO. C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D.

ATTENTION has, in recent years, been repeatedly called to the old records of the late Honourable East India Company, and was especially stimulated by the suggestive lecture on them read before the Society of Arts, with Lord Harris in the Chair, on the 17th of January last, by Mr. F. C. Danvers, the "Registrar and Superintendent of Records" at the India Office. It was the general interest aroused in the subject of Mr. Danvers' paper that indeed determined Mr. Griggs to include in future numbers of the *Journal of Indian Art* occasional photo-lithographic reproductions of the more important charters and despatches and other remains of the great Company; and to make a good start with them he has given up the whole of the present number of the *Journal* [which is a double number] to this new series of illustrations. He has done so very much under my advice, and if the result should not prove altogether acceptable to his subscribers, the blame must be laid upon my shoulders.

The illustrations for the most part explain themselves, but a few words of commentary on them, in their two groups, the documentary and the architectural, may prove useful to some of the readers of the *Journal*, more particularly in India.

A.—THE DOCUMENTS.

The "London East India Company," commonly called the "Old Company," was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, the 31st December, 1600, under the title of *The Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies*. *The English Company* [or *The General Society*] *trading to the East Indies*, commonly called the "New Company," was incorporated by William III, the 5th September, 1698 [see Plate 16]; and these two Companies were finally amalgamated, in 1708-9, under the style of *The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies*, commonly known as the Honourable East India Company. Two other East India Companies had previously to the incorporation of the *United Company* been merged in the "Old Company." Beside the charter of incorporation of Elizabeth, seven subsequent charters, confirming the charter of Elizabeth, were granted to the "Old Company." These eight charters were:—1st, the aforesaid charter of Elizabeth, dated 31 December, 1600, of which only a copy is known at the India Office; 2nd, the charter of James I, dated 31 May, 1609, of which only a copy is known at the India Office; 3rd, the charter of Oliver Cromwell, granted in 1659, of which neither original nor copy is known at the India Office; 4th, the charter of Charles II, dated 3 April, 1661, of which the original is in the India Office [see Plates 8 and 9]; 5th, the charter of Charles II, dated 5 October, 1677, not only confirming the former charters, but authorising the Company to coin money at Bombay, which exists in the India Office and is here reproduced [see Plate 12]; 6th, the charter of Charles II, dated 9 August, 1683, of which nothing is known at the India Office; 7th, the charter of William III and Mary, dated 7 October, 1693, of which the original exists at the India Office, and is here reproduced [see Plates 13 and 14]; and 8th, the charter, or rather series of charters, grants, and other documents, of Queen Anne, under which the amalgamation of the "Old" and "New" Companies was effected; the most notable of these being the grants of the 22nd of April and 15th of August, 1709. Nearly all of them exist in original at the India Office.

It will be seen that of these eight charters only the 4th, 5th and 7th, and the various documents included under the 8th, remain at the India Office. The 1st and 2nd exist only as copies; and of the 3rd and 6th nothing is known. Of the minor charters a large number are to be found at the India Office, but many also are lost to sight. It is not likely that any of the missing muniments have actually perished. *They are assuredly lying hid somewhere*, and most probably in other Government offices; *and a systematic search should now be made for them*; and above all for the CHARTER OF ELIZABETH.

Plate 1. In the absence of the last named charter the impression of the "Old Company's" Arms, reproduced in Plate 1, must be regarded as one of the earliest relics of the Company. The original Grant of these arms has not yet been discovered, but the entry of the grant is recorded at Heralds' College, and in the first volume of the "Court Minutes"* of the Company, under date of the 1st of May, 1601, occurs the minute:—"A warraunt is geiven to Alderman Hollyday, Treasurer, to paye to the Kynge of Heraldes the somme of Twentie Merkes for assigninge a Armes to the Companie by the vertue of his office." Under date of the 12th of February, 1600, is the minute:—"Warraunt is geaven to Alderman Holliday, treasurer, to pay unto Mr. [afterward Sir] William Segar, one of the Herraults [he was later on Garter King at Arms] for the writing of her majesties Letters to the Kinges of the East Indies, the sum of thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, and twelvepence for a box bought by him to putt in the same letters." These letters were doubtless blazoned with the Company's arms as well as the Queen's, and there is every probability of some of them yet being unearthed in India. The strangest, and most delightful discoveries in this way are to be made there. I once bought a copy of D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale* out of a Parsee's godown in Bombay. It was exquisitely bound, and on taking it home and undoing the rags in which it was wrapped, it opened where a pair of gold-mounted spectacles, and a visiting card of Sir Elijah Impey's, had been fast concealed in it for over half a century. Some one in Calcutta had been reading D'Herbelot through gold-rimmed glasses, when Impey's card was sent in to him, and before running out to receive his visitor, he had placed the spectacles and the card in the book, which in the hurry of the moment was closed on them, never to be opened again until it reached my hands. Again, on becoming Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, I went up under the roof of the Town Hall, and began kicking my heels among the heaps of rubbish lying all about the place, just on the chance of stumbling on some "hid treasure," when presently I struck, "thud," against a large vellum quarto. It turned out to be an illuminated MS. of Dante's poems, with a miniature of the poet, all painted within thirty years of his death; and certified by the Secretary of the Ambrosian Library at Milan to be one of the noblest MSS. of Dante extant. There was no record of the volume to be traced anywhere, until after going back for years in the minute books of my predecessors I found that it had been presented to the Society in, if I remember rightly, 1827, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. It is always well worth while looking into Parsee godowns, particularly in out-of-the-way up-country stations, in India, for you are sure to be rewarded for your trouble in one way or other, and two or three, at least, of these letters of Queen Elizabeth are awaiting their resurrection somewhere there.

Under date, the 12th of January, 1601,‡ the Company ordered their "Common Seale"; and an illustration of an impression of the same will be given in a future number of the *Journal*. On the 2nd idem they ordered "12 Streemers, 2 fflagges, and one Auncient"; and on the 31st of the previous December, agreed that the goods shipped by the Company in their first voyage should bear the trade mark here shewn.

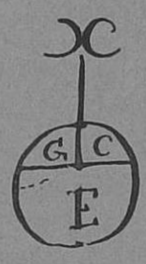

Plate 2 is an example of the minor charters granted to the Company; being a Special Licence from James I, of 22nd May, 1610, for the sale by the Company of spices ungarbled, in whole packs, to other merchants, to be by them transported in such whole packs.

Plate 3 is one of the most interesting in the whole collection. It is a facsimile of the sketch map of the island and harbour of Bombay, appended to the account of the bombardment of Bombay by the Dutch and English in 1626, to be found in the journal of David Davies of the *Discovery*. This account, together with that of John Vian, also of the *Discovery*, and of Andrew Warden of the *William*, is given at length at pp. 214-15 of the reprint of my *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, just published.† These accounts and this sketch map have now for the first time been brought to light, after lying in oblivion for over two hundred years; and they antedate the direct connection of the English with Bombay by thirty-five years.

Plate 4 is a Licence from Charles I, of 21st November, 1631, for the export by the Company of £30,000 in foreign gold.

Plate 5 is the Warrant of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, of 7th August, 1655, for the payment to the Company of £50,000, received from the Dutch under the Treaty of Westminster; and

* Printed from the original MS., by Henry Stevens of Vermont, in his volume entitled *The Dawn of British Trade in the East Indies*, London, Henry Stevens and Son, 1886.

‡ But still, according to the usage of the time, included in the *Court Minutes* under the year 1600.

† The first edition was published by the India Office in 1879.

Plate 6 represents the impression of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of England, of the year 1651. The Seal bears on one side the inscription: "The Great Seal of England," and on the other: "In the Third Yeare of Freedome by God's Blessing Restored, 1651."

Plate 7 is a holograph endorsement, by Oliver Cromwell, dated 6th November, 1657, of a petition from the Company that "some good Ship and Frigott" should be sent to "St. Hellena Island" to protect the Company's merchant ships, assembled there from "remote parts," against the Spaniards, "out of Biskay," seeking to interrupt "our East India Trade."

Plates 8 and 9 are of the Charter of Charles II, dated 3rd April, 1661, referred to above. It will be observed that the sixth and last sheet [Plate 9] bears a representation of the Company's shield; and that the first sheet [Plate 8] has been basely and ruthlessly despoiled of its vignette portrait of Charles II. Those capable of such shameless larcenies are the meanest and most despicable of thieves; and their surreptitious depredations are to be traced all through the three centuries covered by the India Office Records. We live in evil days, when crime is crowned and guilt is glory, but no amount of success in his sordid pursuit will ever give, not even, it is to be hoped, among party politicians, an honourable distinction to the defacer and pilferer of national historical documents like these of the "Old" East India Company.

Plate 10 is a facsimile of the first sheet of the Letters Patent of Charles II, dated 27th March, 1669, granting the Port and Island of Bombay to the Company.

Plate 11 is a reduced facsimile of the regrant, dated 16th December, 1674, of the island of "Sancta Helena" to the Company by Charles II. The Dutch, who first occupied the island in 1645, abandoned it in 1651, when it was at once taken possession of by the English. By the Charter granted to the Company by Charles II, dated 3rd April, 1661 [Plates 8 and 9], they were allowed to plant, fortify, and garrison St. Helena. The Dutch expelled them from it in 1673, but we immediately retook it, and by the present Charter of Charles II, dated 16th December, 1674, ceded it to the Company, by whom it was held until 1834, when the island was re-invested in the Crown.

Plate 12 is a facsimile of the Charter of Charles II, dated 5th October, 1677, enumerated above as "the 5th" charter of the Company, authorising them to coin money, in "Rupees, pices, and Budgrooks," at Bombay.

Plates 13 and 14 are a facsimile of the Charter of William III and Mary, dated 7th October, 1693, confirming the former charters of incorporation; and is enumerated above as the Company's "seventh charter."

Plate 15 is a reduced facsimile of the first page of the first of the two folio volumes, containing the autograph subscriptions to the Fund of Two Millions raised by the "New Company" in 1698.

Plate 16 is a facsimile of the charter of William III, dated 5th September, 1698, incorporating the "New" or *English Company trading to the East Indies.*

Plate 17 is a facsimile of the Grant of Arms, dated 13th October, 1698, to the "New Company"; and these were the arms used by the *United Company* or "Honourable East India Company." It was under the old arms, with sea lions for supporters, that the "London Company" opened up the navigation and commerce of the Indian Ocean to English enterprise; and it was under the new arms of the "English Company," with land lions for supporters, that the *United Company* effected the conquest of British India. The change of arms, and particularly of the predominant colours from blue to red, marks the transformation of the Company from a mercantile corporation into a military power.

Plate 18 is a facsimile reproduction of the Letter from Fort St. David, dated 17th October, 1746, announcing the capture of Madras by the French under La Bourdonnais on the 10th of September previous. The full details of the surrender and ransom of Madras are given, from hitherto unpublished documents, at pp. 242–8 of the reprint this year of my *Report on the Old Records of the India Office.*

Plate 19 is a facsimile of the Treaty of Allahabad, dated 16th August, 1765, by which Shaḥ Alam II made over to the Company the *diwani* of the *subahs* of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa. The treaty is written out in English and Persian, and bears the signatures of Clive, General John Carnac, and Shuja ud Daula, the Nãwab Vazir of Oudh. The original is preserved in the room of the Permanent Under Secretary of State for India.

Plate 20 is a facsimile reproduction of the Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, dated 24th April, 1799, thanking "the Right Honourable Rear Admiral Lord Nelson" for his "ever memorable Victory obtained over the French near the mouth of the Nile, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of

August, 1798," and presenting him with £10,000; and Nelson's reply to the same, dated from the *Foudroyant*, Bay of Naples, 3rd July, 1799.

Plate 21 is a facsimile reproduction of the Grant of Arms, dated 21st day of March, 1807, to the East India College at Haileybury.

B—THE OLD EAST INDIA HOUSES.

The first entry in the first volume of the "Court Minutes"* of the East India Company is that of "the names of such persones as haue writtin with there owne handes to venter in the pretended voiage to the East Indias [the whiche it maie please the Lorde to prosper] and the Somes that they will adventure, the xxii Septembr 1599." But the place where these subscriptions were received is not given. It was probably the Founders Hall, but it may possibly have been the house of Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London, or of Sir John Harte, or Sir John Spencer. Nor is the place of the first meeting of the "Committies or ye directors," held the 25th September, 1599, recorded. But the second meeting of the "Committies," on the 4th October following, was holden at the house of Mr. Alderman Godderd, wherever that may have been. The great "Assemblie" of the subscribers, on the 25th of September, 1600, is expressly recorded to have been held in "the Founders Hall," then situated in Founders Court, Lothbury, but afterward transferred to St. Swithin's Lane, where in 1792 it acquired, on account of the revolutionary speeches delivered there, the nickname of "the Cauldron of Sedition." A General Court of the subscribers was also held there on the 30th of October in the same year, just previous to the incorporation of the Company on the 31st of December following; and in the minutes of the "Generall Courte holden the xxviiith of July, 1602," occurs the entry: "Warrant is geaven to *Mr. Chamblen* threr. to pay unto John Bowen six quarters rent for the Companies meetings at the Founders Hall, to be ended at *Michas* next, the somme of of VIli. [£6]." It is evident that the Company used the Founders Hall for their meetings continuously from March, 1601, to September, 1602. At some time also the Company is said to have transacted its business at the Nag's Head Inn, opposite Bishopsgate Church; and Mr. Stephen Gray, in an interesting article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for last month, on Job Charnock, writes quite glibly of "the worthy gentlemen at the Nag's Head Inn," and "the Committies at the Nag's Head Inn," meaning the Directors of the East India Company during the latter part of the 17th century. But I am unconscious of any adequate authority for associating the Company in this positive way with that pleasant old hostelry. From 1604 to 1621 the Company certainly did its business in the house of its first Governour, Sir Thomas Smith [Smythe of the "Court Minutes"] in Philpot Lane; and from 1621 to 1638 its regular offices were in Crosby House [Plate 22], Bishopsgate Street, then belonging to Lord Northampton, who had inherited it in 1609 from his father-in-law, Sir John Spencer. In 1638 the Company moved to the house of Sir Christopher Clitheroe, at that time Governour of the Company, in Leadenhall Street, and in 1648 to the house adjoining it. There is in the "Court Minutes" for 1643 an entry to the effect that the Company paid Lady Clitheroe £150 for the rent of her house in that year; but objected to pay her more than £100 a year thereafter; and that her ladyship agreed to this abatement. In an indenture of the conveyance of the Dead Stock of the Company, dated the 22nd of July, 1702, we find that Sir William Craven of Kensington, the father of the 2nd Baron Craven, leased to the Company his large house in Leadenhall Street at £100 a-year. But I cannot say whether or not this was the house taken by the Company in 1648; nor whether from that date, beside this house, they continued also to occupy Lady Clitheroe's house. The presumption is that they did, for in 1726 they put a new front to their premises, and it certainly seems, from the accompanying representation of it [Plate 23] to cover a double house. This new front was entirely reconstructed, by Japp, in 1796, and extended to Lime Street [see Plate 24].

The Great Fire of London, which in 1666 destroyed all Cornhill from Pope's Head Alley to St. Michael's Alley, scarcely touched Leadenhall Street; and the maps of London published immediately after the Great Fire place the East India House in Leadenhall Street exactly on the site of the building figured in Plate 23.

On the abolition of the Company on the 1st of November, 1858, the "Old India House" [Plate 24], as it has since been called, was abandoned, and put up for sale in 1861 [see *Times*, 25th October, 1861, advertisement of Messrs. Pullen, Horne, and Eversfield, Auctioneers], and pulled down in 1861–2 [see *Times* of 15th November, 1861], when the present "East India Chambers" were constructed on its site. At the same time the archives of the East India Company were temporarily transferred to the buildings in Victoria Street now known as the Westminster Palace Hotel [see *Times*, 18th February, 1860], and finally lodged in the present India Office, the south-western block of the imposing mass of administrative offices lying between Parliament Street and St. James' Park, south of "the Parade." The whole group of these buildings, consisting of the Foreign Office,

* See Stevens's *Dawn of British Trade in the East Indies*, above quoted.

Colonial Office, Home Office, and India Office, are of stone, and were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, under the concussion of Lord Palmerston, in the Palladian style. Unfortunately the decoration of the interior of the India Office was left in the hands of Sir Digby Wyatt, and, in the quadrangle, and the ceiling over the north-western staircase, runs riot in the most ignorant and degraded excesses of pig-tail Roccoco. A great opportunity was lost in entrusting the decoration of the quadrangle to Sir Digby Wyatt, who, although a most learned and tasteful designer of conventional ornament, knew nothing, in a scholarly way, of its application to architecture. But the interior decoration of the India Office has all been honestly done, and in this respect contrast favourably with the ostentatious and scamped decoration of the Foreign Office; while its site, which it shares with the Foreign Office, makes up for the solecisms in its decorative details. The prospect towards the west is at all seasons of the year one of perfect sylvan beauty; to the south are Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament; while looking eastward is to be obtained the noblest view in all London, except that commanded from the tower of the National Liberal Club, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Then the historical associations of the site, which is close to Tothill Fields and Ermine Street, and occupies the traditionary scene of Sir Lancelot's mythical joust in defence of Queen Guinevere, and lies beside the quiet walk between the clubs in Pall Mall and the Houses of Parliament, paced daily, for half the year, by the greatest personages in the contemporary political life of England,—all these associations, past and present, give a special interest to the India Office. With the contiguous offices, it is moreover a memorial of the victory unfortunately gained by Lord Palmerston over his Gothic opponents in the great "Battle of the Styles" that raged so fiercely in 1864. Credit is due also to Sir Digby Wyatt for putting up several of the mantel-pieces [Plates 27, 28, 29, and 30], of the "Old India House," at the India Office; and still more, I think, for the two mantel-pieces bought by him out of some old houses then being demolished, and placed, one in the room occupied by the present Assistant Under Secretary of State, and the other in the room of the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

I will now proceed with the detailed enumeration of the plates illustrative of the Old East India Houses.

Plate 22 contains two illustrations; the upper of Crosby House at the time when it was used by the Company; and the lower one, labelled:—"The Old East India House in Leadenhall Street, 1648 to 1726." The authorities for the label are an old Dutch painting that belonged to Mr. J. B. Pulham, formerly of the Treasury of the East India Company, and a printed sheet in the British Museum, advertising the business of "William Overley Joyner at the sign of the East India House in Leadenhall Street." The representation of the East India House given in this advertisement is identical in every essential detail with that taken from Mr. Pulham's drawing, except as regards the build and rig of the ships painted on the sign-board topping the house, and the costume of the figure of a man standing astride on the sign-board. The ships in Overley's advertisement are of later date than in Pulham's copy of the old Dutch painting. They had evidently been repainted. And in Overley's advertisement the figure standing on the top of the sign-board is dressed in the fashion of the later Stuarts and earlier Hanoverians, and not in that of the earlier Stuarts, as in Pulham's engraving. Looking also into minutiæ, the Royal Arms suspended over the "Old Company's" arms, differ in the two engravings; the former representing the Royal Arms of England under the Stuarts [1603–1714], and the latter under the first three Hanoverians, George I, George II, and George III [1714–1801]; that is, in the latter are quartered with the arms of England "impaling Scotland," and of Ireland, the arms, not only of France, but of Hanover. Overley's advertisement cannot therefore be earlier than 1714, and as the Company put up their new frontage in 1726, it is not, probably, later than the latter date. The Dutch drawing cannot be later than 1714, and from the costume of the men and women walking on the pavement, it probably reproduces the East India House as existing between 1638 and 1685. In this case it might be either the house of Sir Christopher Clitheroe in 1638, or the one taken in 1648 from, as I have presumed, Sir William Craven. I incline to the belief that it is Sir C. Clitheroe's house, and that Sir William Craven's was merely annexed to it in 1648, without being included in a common façade, which was not done until 1726.

Plate 23 is a view of the East India House in Leadenhall Street, as refaced, "after the Ionicke guise," in 1726, reproduced by Mr. W. Griggs, from a coloured drawing by T. Malton, dated March, 1800, hanging in the room of the Financial Secretary at the India Office. The view is from Cornhill, near where it is divided from Leadenhall Street by Gracechurch Street on the right hand, and Bishopsgate Street on the left. The opening into Limehouse Street is seen on the right, behind the coach and four; and just opposite is the opening into St. Mary Axe, where the church of St. Thomas-under-Shaft [*i.e.*, under the old May-pole] is hid by the tall houses in the left hand corner of the drawing. One of these is a shoemaker's, and the other a stationer's, and the opening, under the lamp, projecting from the latter, is probably the entrance of the passage that led to the old King's Arms Inn; a suggestion receiving confirmation from the brewer's waggon, with its three disengaged horses, standing at ease before the passage. The carved escutcheons over the three ground floor

windows of the East India House are very indistinct, but seem to represent the arms of the "Old Company" over the middle window, and of the *United Company* over each side one. This is the India House described by Don Manuel Gonzales, whose travels in England about 1730 were published from the original MS. in the Harleian Collection, by John Pinkerton [*Collection of Voyages*] in 1808. The public buildings Gonzales enumerates in Lime Street Ward are the Leadenhall, the East India House, the Pewterers' Hall, and the Fletchers'; and of the second he writes :—"On the south side of Leadenhall Street stands the East India House, lately magnificently rebuilt, with a stone front to the street; but the front being very narrow does not make an appearance answerable to the grandeur of the house within, which stands upon a great deal of ground, the offices and storehouses admirably well contrived, and the public hall, and the Committee room, scarcely inferior to anything of the like nature in the city." There was another "India House" in Leadenhall Street during the first two decades of the 18th century, the shop at the sign of "The Two Fans," kept by Peter Motteaux, for the sale,—as we learn from the charming letter in the *Spectator* of 30th January, 1712, written in his name by Steele,—of choice and cheap "China and Japan wares, tea, fans, muslins, pictures, arrack, and other Indian goods," . . . . "rich brocades, Dutch atlases [satins, in Arabic *atlas*, literally "bare," "bald," *i.e.* "smooth"] with gold and silver, or without, . . . fine Flanders lace, linens, and pictures at the best hand." He adds "Indian silks were formerly a great branch of our trade, but since we must not sell them we must seek amends for dealing in others." The allusion is to the Act 11 and 12 of William III, chapter 10, whereby it was ordered :—"That from Michaelmas, 1701, all wrought-silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies, should be locked up in warehouses till re-exported, so that none of the said goods should be worn or used, in either apparel or furniture, in England, on forfeiture thereof, and also of £200 penalty on the persons having or selling them." Similar acts were passed against the importation of Indian calicoes; and it was in this way that the manufacture of silk, which grew to large proportions in the 18th century, and of cotton goods, was established in the United Kingdom.

Plate 24 is a view of the East India House, as rebuilt by Japp in 1796, taken from the corner of St. Mary Axe, and looking down toward Cornhill, marked in the distance by the paltry leaden cupola and spire of St. Peter's, and the four pinnacled stone towers of St. Michael's. In the right hand corner is the shop of Bull, the jeweller. The original from which Mr. Griggs' photo-chromo-lithograph has been reproduced is another of the coloured drawings by Malton, hanging, with the one already mentioned [see Plate 23], in the room of the Financial Secretary at the India Office. I think Mr. Griggs is to be warmly congratulated on the success of these two plates.

The Directors of the Honourable East India Company held their last meeting at the "Old India House," 10th August, 1858; and the last General Court of the Company was held there on the 30th of the same month. The first meeting of the new Indian Council was held there on the 3rd, and the first meetings of the Finance and Revenue and Judicial Committees of the Council, on the 7th of September in the same year [see *Times* of issues following the above dates].

Plates 25 and 26 show the site, with adjacent localities, and the ground and first floor plans of the "Old India House" in 1860. It covered nearly a square acre and a half.

Plates 27, 28, 29, and 30 are of the four mantel-pieces removed from the "Old India House" to the India Office. The first [27], taken from the Directors' Court Room, is in the Council Room, so called, at the India Office; and the second [28], from the Library in Leadenhall Street, is in the new Revenue Committee Room, so called; and the third and fourth [29 and 30], formerly in the Museum of the East India House, are now in the Finance Committee Room, so called. These "Rooms," so called, are roomy enough, but they are not rooms in any architectural sense, for they are each enclosed on the side plumb with the west and north sides of the India Office quadrangle with sliding glass shutters only. They are, in fact, merely glazed sections of the western and northern first floor corridors, and a ludicrous example of bathos in architecture; for which, however, not Sir Gilbert Scott, but Sir Digby Wyatt alone is responsible.

Plate 31 shows the north-west corner of the India Office quadrangle. On the first floor, the exterior of the Council Room is shewn to the west; and to the north of some of the Committee rooms. Where the interiors of the latter are not obscured by the reflection of the opposite corridors [eastern and southern], some of the pictures from the "Old India House" can be seen hanging on their western walls. The quadrangle is utterly ruined by the excess of adventitious ornamentation with which it has been so heavily overlaid.

Plate 32 presents an exterior view of the India Office, taken from St. James's Park. The rounded left hand corner of the building abuts on the Parade Ground of the Horse Guards; and by the right hand corner are the

steps leading up to Charles Street, from which the Office is entered. The Park front of the Office is massive and dignified, and when viewed from a more distant point than that from which Mr. Griggs has taken his photograph, as from the bridge across the ornamental water, where the Foreign Office, with the two neighbouring towers of the Foreign Office and India Office, come into sight, the combined buildings are found to be characterised by a stateliness, and, in certain conditions of atmosphere, even a grandeur, that at once satisfies a not too exacting taste, and cheers patriotism. Yet the broad and simple treatment of the whole exterior of these buildings is marred, as regards the India Office especially, when standing so close to it as in this photograph, by the poverty, alike in material and execution, of the statues that occupy, but do not decorate, the niches and interfenestral spaces of the upper stories. Also the unbroken sky line in Charles Street of the continuous India and Home Offices from the Park to Parliament Street is an unhappy defect. Coming out of the India Office door near the steps leading down into St. James' Park, I some years ago fell in with a string of workmen returning after dinner from the Park to Parliament Street. One of them asked aloud: "And what's this building?" To which another, looking back over his shoulder, replied: "Why, the whole —— length of this —— building is that —— India Office, which we have built with our —— taxes, for those —— niggers out there." The good fellow was all wrong as to this country ever having been taxed a farthing for the building, and as to "those —— niggers out there"; but he was quite right in his artistic appreciation of the great dereliction in the composition of the Charles Street front of the India Office, and the shocking expression he gave to it,—the British workman having but the one explosive adjective indicated for universal use,—found a sympathetic echo in my breast. The building does present, in its unrelieved perspective, a really appalling length of long-drawn unlingering lines.

In succeeding numbers of the *Journal* Mr. Griggs will reproduce Clive's own account of the battle of Plassey, and give photographs of the early coins minted by the English at Bombay, and of the great silver badge worn by the Company's "watermen," and other illustrations of the stirring history of the Company, which, in the end, "made Britain India"; so intimately is the whole future of this country now involved in the fate of its rich and brilliant Eastern dependency. The beginning of that history was in our power, but in its development we were hurried forward by its own slowly gathered force, allowing of no possibility of return; until England and India have become joined together in the bonds of an indissoluble destiny.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing the wish that someone of literary capacity may be induced by what I have here written to take up and elucidate quite another class of reminiscences of the East India Company, and of far higher interest, than those with which I have dealt in the present tentative manner. I refer to the traditions yet surviving among the pensioners of the Company, and the older employees of the India Office, of the writers of genius connected with the "Old India House." The name of John Hoole [b. 1727, d. 1803] the translator of the *Jerusalem Delivered*, and whose translation of the *Orlando Furioso* is dedicated to Harry Verelst, Governour of Bengal, 1767–9, is remembered by a retired official of the Company's as having been still mentioned with regard when the latter joined the "Old India House" sixty years ago. There is a strong memory of Charles Lamb [b. 1775, d. 1834] among the descendants of his contemporaries at the India House, some of whom are still in active service of the Secretary of State. The father of one of the latter officials received from Lamb the present of a copy of a volume of *Tables of Interest*, inscribed on the fly-leaf in the donor's handwriting: "In this book, unlike most others, the further you progress, the more the interest increases." There is in the Office also, a speaking full length profile portrait of Lamb, "scratched on copper by his friend [and fellow-clerk] Brook Pulham," who is mentioned above in my remarks on the first East India Company's House in Leadenhall Street [see Plate 22]. This etching bears the date of 1825. Lamb's beer mug was for many years most affectionately preserved at the "Old India House"; and when some time ago I thought that I had recovered it, the interest excited in quite unexpected quarters was most gratifying. Lamb seems indeed to have endeared himself to everyone about him at the India House;* with such tenderness, and so widely, is his name still regarded at the India Office. Thomas Love Peacock is remembered only by the educated of his surviving contemporaries, and by them not so much as an author of genius, as a teller of "good stories." Wherever he went he kept his auditors in roars of laughter, and he was an immense favourite with all the Directors. James Mill, and his gifted son John Stuart Mill, would appear to have moved no enduring sympathies among their contemporary associates. The son, even when in conversation with others, would seem to have been pre-occupied with his own thoughts, all the time moving restlessly to and fro, "like a hyena," as described to me.

* In "The Superannuated Man," Do—— is H. [not E.] Dodwell; Pl—— is W. D. Plumley; both these being of the Accountant General's Department; and Ch—— is Jacob Chaillé, of the Auditors Department. J. B. Pulham has already been mentioned as an India Office friend of Lamb's; and another was Charles Ryle, of the Accountant General's Department, and many good stories are still told by old India Office men of the tricks played by Charles Lamb on Ryle when put up by Mrs. Lamb to see her son safely home from late evening parties.

When particularly inspired, before sitting down to his desk, he used not only to strip himself of his coat and waistcoat, but of his trousers; and so set to work, alternately striding up and down the room, and writing at great speed. He wrote an unformed, awkward, sprawling hand, which gave great trouble in copying to the clerks, who used despitefully to say he could not spell correctly. This is not true, and when what he had written had been fairly copied,it was found to be faultlessly expressed. Still they literally detested copying his manuscript, and appear to have even disliked him personally for its illegibility; for a clerk who worked under him, and who still lives, looking one day utterly miserable and distracted at his desk, and being asked if he was ill, replied angrily: "Oh no! its only that I'm trying to unriddle some more of that d——d old fool's ——— ———." And this was the clerical estimate of the author of the *Logic* and the *Political Economy;* those who were led to it by their circumscribed although intimate observation little witting of the almost femininely feeling heart that lay oppressed and despairing, like a giant in armour too tight for him, in the coils of the deadly Stoical doctrines imposed on the younger Mill, with such little discrimination, by his self-willed and strenuously pedantic father.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

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3. Map of the Island and Harbour of Bombay, Oct. 1626.
4. Licence to the Governor and Co. of Merchants of London, 1631.
5. Warrant from Oliver Cromwell, 7 Aug. 1655, for the payment of £50,000.
6. Seal appended to ditto.
7. Oliver Cromwell's Answer to the E. I. Co.'s Petition, 1657.

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16. Charter of Incorporation of the English (New) E. I. Co., 5 Sept. 1698; Sheet 1.
17. Grant of Arms to New E. I. Co., 13 Oct. 1698.
18. Despatch announcing Capture of Madras, 17th Oct. 1746.
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23. View of the India House, Leadenhall Street (1726).
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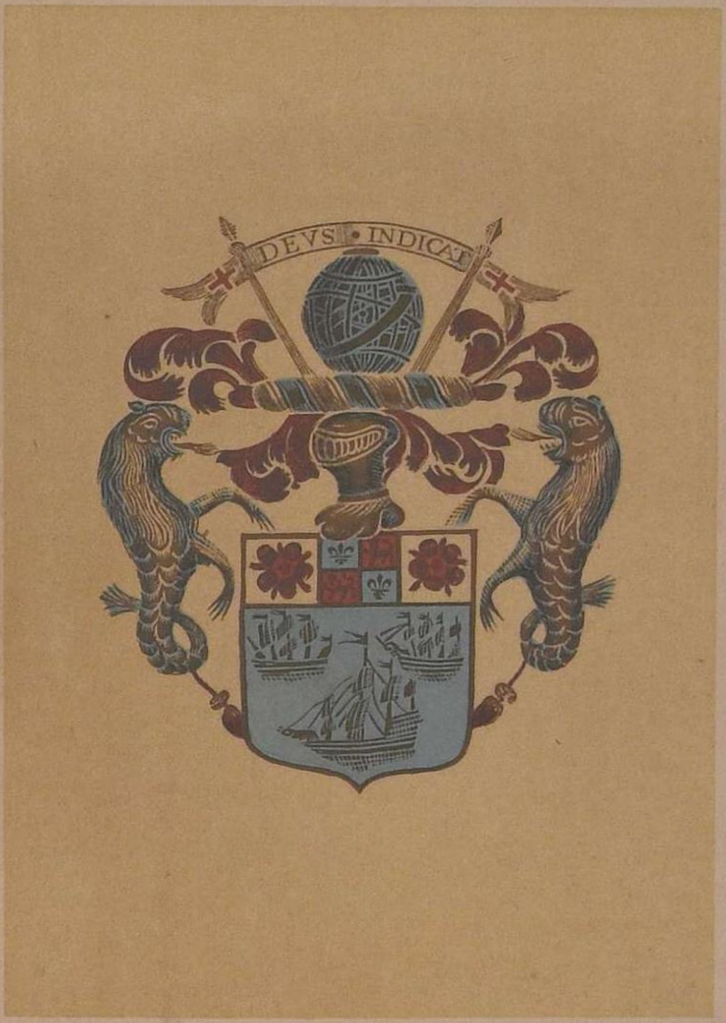
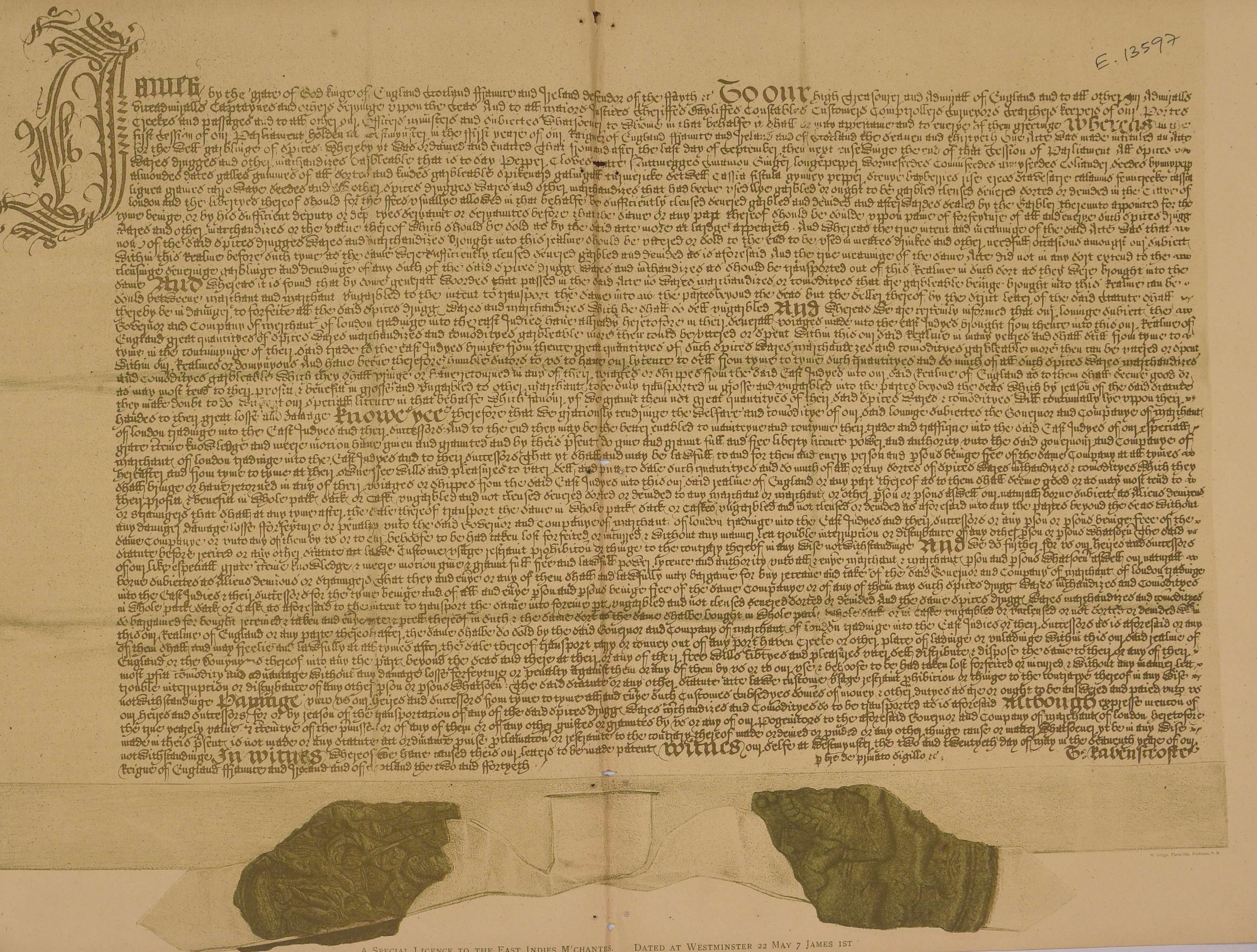
25—26. Plan of East India House. Plan of Ground and First Floor of Ditto.

27. Mantel-piece in Council Room of India Office.
28. Mantel-piece in Revenue Committee Room of India Office.
29. Mantel-piece in Finance Committee Room of India Office.
30. Do. do. do.
31. Interior of Quadrangle of India Office.
32. Exterior of India Office.

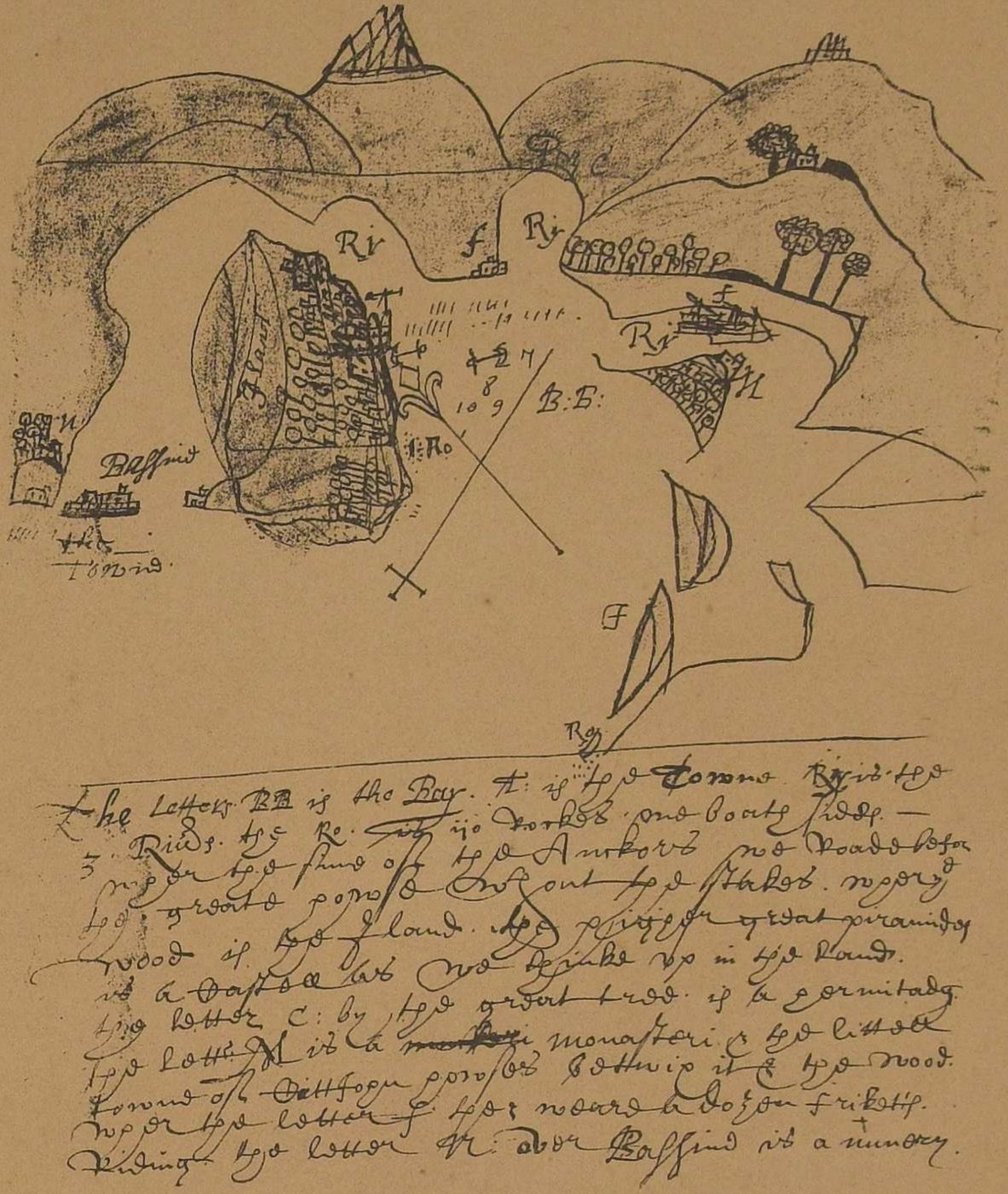


Coat of Arms of the Old East India Company,
from cover of a MS. book,
"Gold and Silver received and weighed 1677."

E. 13597

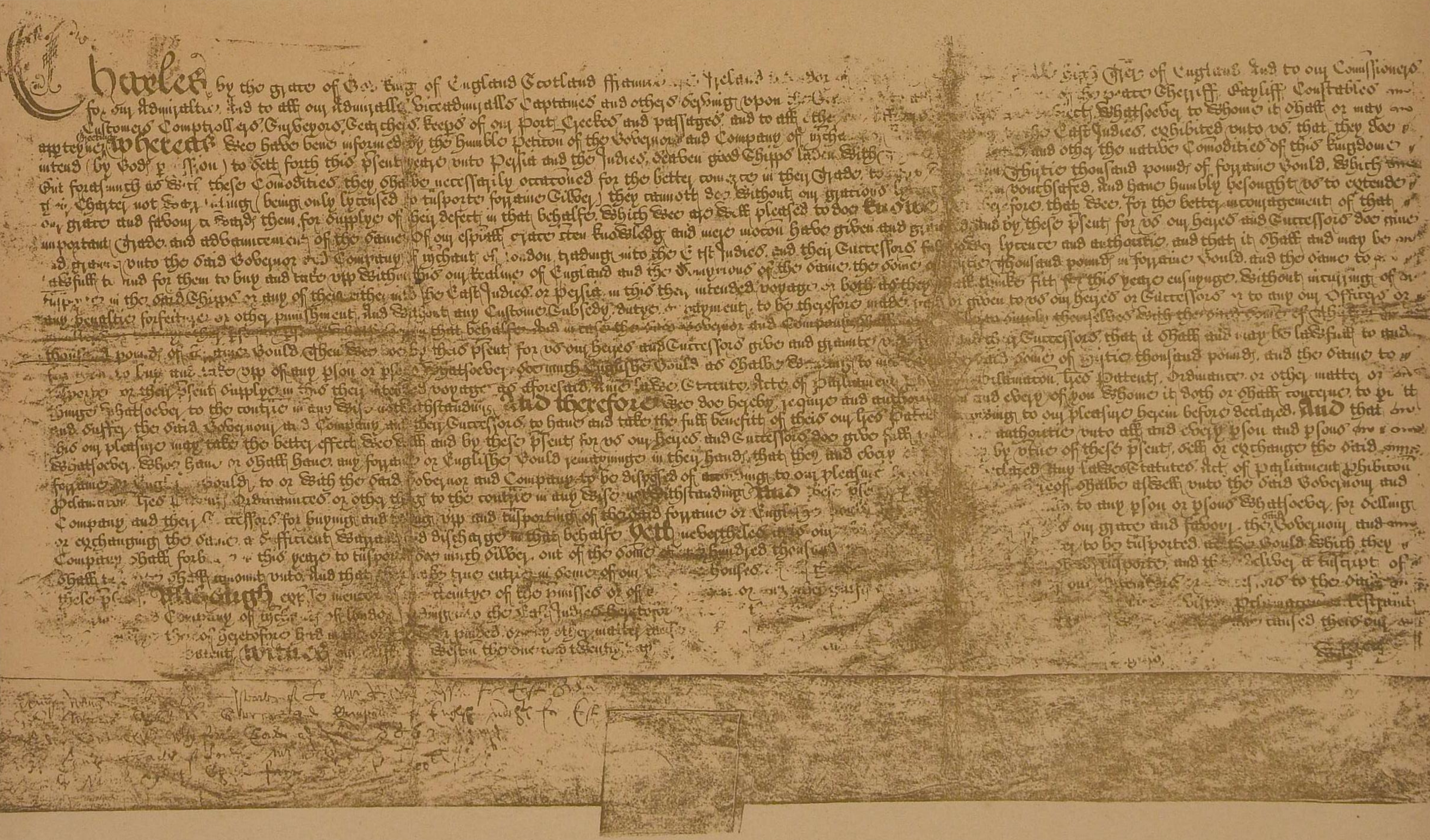


A Special Licence to the East Indies M'chantes. Dated at Westminster 22 May 7 James 1st

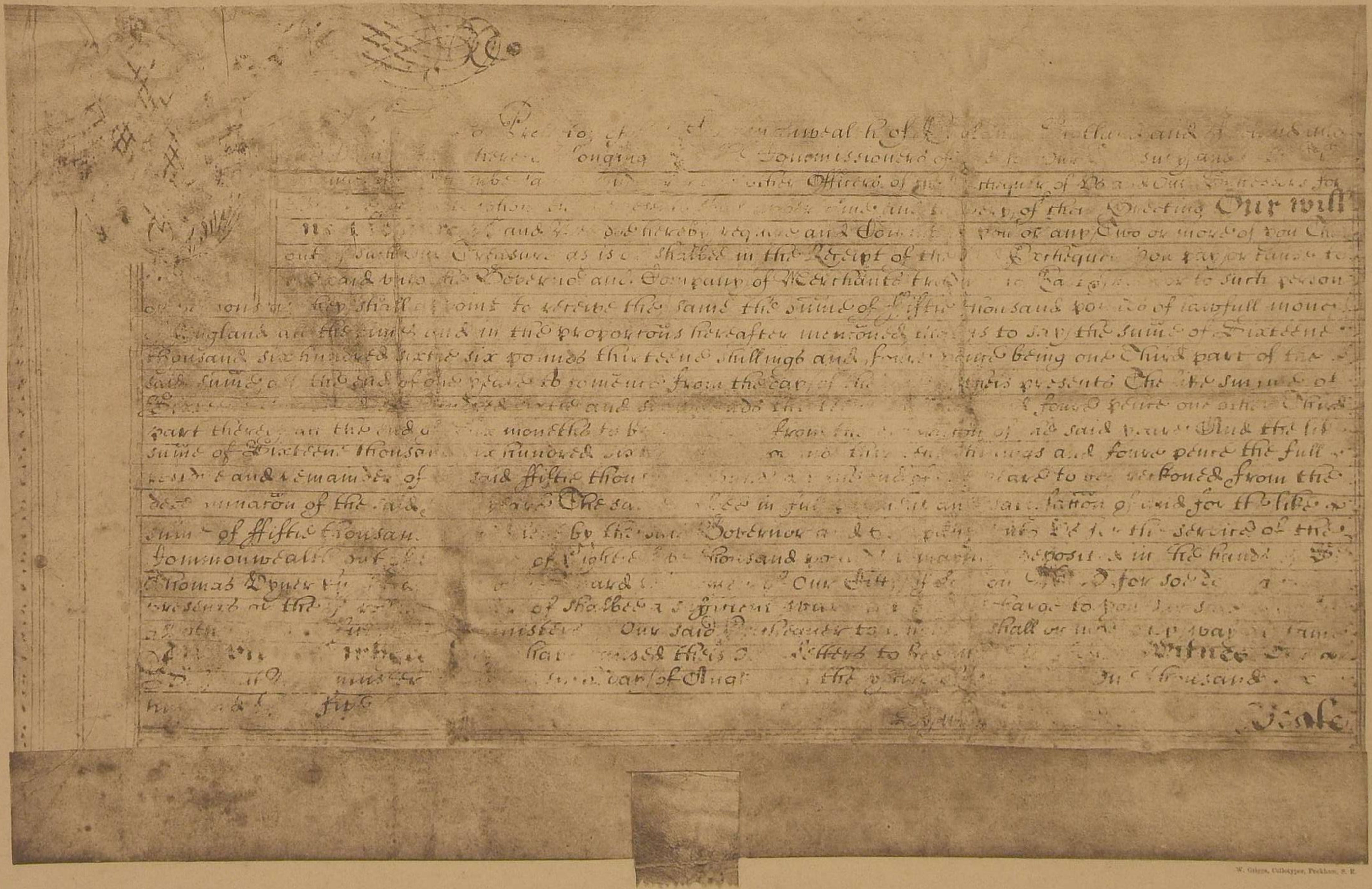


Facsimile of the Sketch Map of the Island and Harbour of Bombay, appended to David Davies' Journal in the Discovery, 13, 14 & 15 Oct., 1626.

See Sir Geo. B.'s reprinted Report (1890) of Old Records at the India Office, p. 215.



A Licence from Charles I to the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies. 7 Charles I (1631).

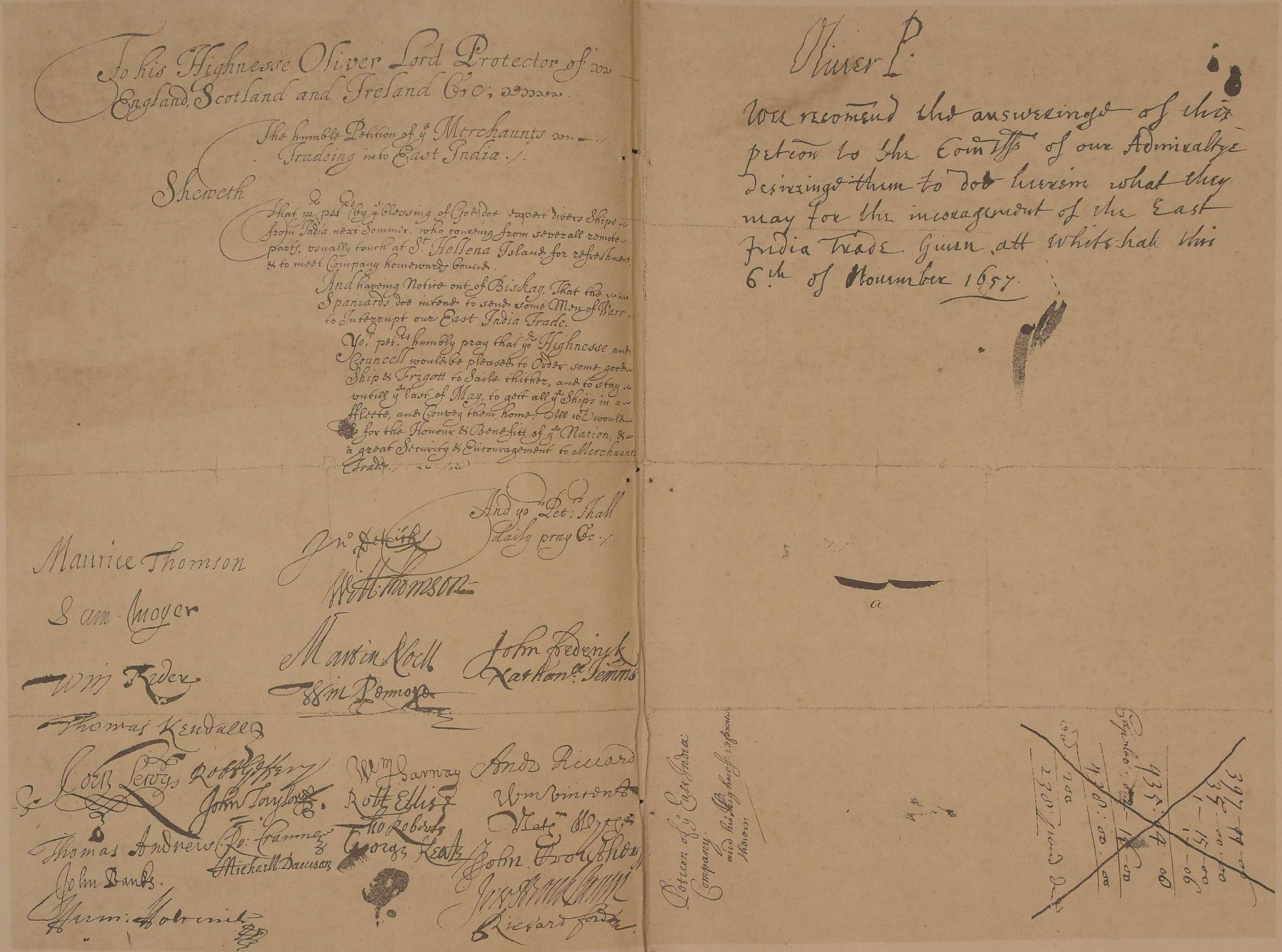


W. Griggs, Collotype, Peckham, S.E.

Warrant from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, to the Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 7th August, 1655, for the payment to the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, in three instalments, of £50,000, part of the sum received from the Dutch under the Treaty of Westminster, 1654, as compensation for wrongs and damages sustained by the London Company.

Seal appended to the Warrant from Oliver Cromwell. Engraved by Thomas Simon. 1655.

Full size of original.



To his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland &c.

The humble Petition of ye Merchaunts Tradeing into East India.

Sheweth

That ye petrs (by ye blessing of God) doe expect divers Ships from India next Sommer, who comeing from severall remote parts, usually touch at St Hellena Island for refreshment, & to meet Company homewards bound.

And haveing Notice out of Biskay, That the Spaniards doe intend to send some Men of Warr to Interrupt our East India Trade.

Yor petrs humbly pray that yor Highnesse and Councell would be pleased to Order some good Ship & Frigott to Saile thither, and to stay untill ye last of May, to gett all ye Ships in a Fleete, and Convoy them home; All wch would be for the Honour & Benefitt of ye Nation, & a great Security & Encouragement to Merchaunts Trade.

And yor Petrs shall daily pray &c.

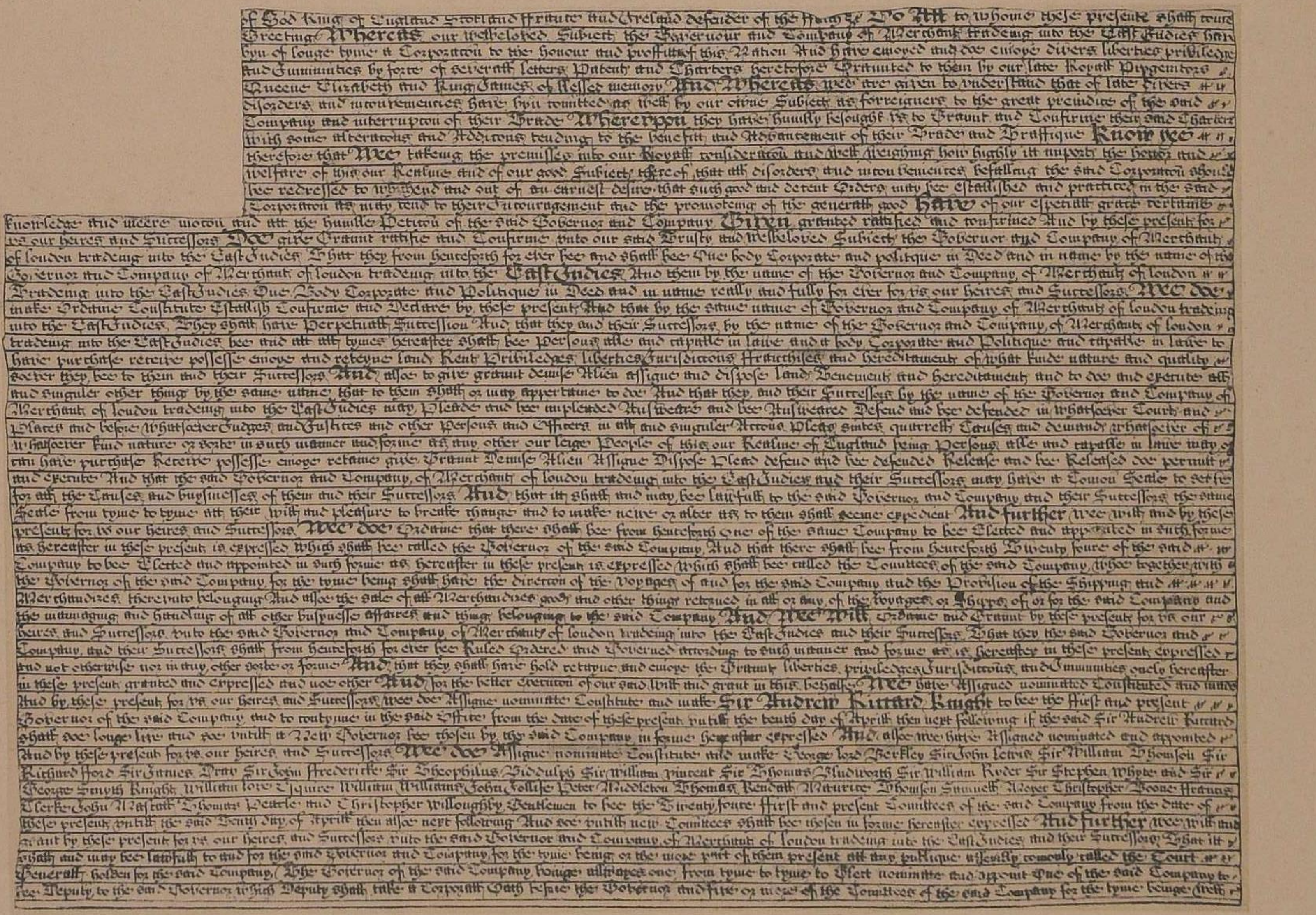
Maurice Thomson
Sam Moyer
Wm Rider
Martin Noell
Wm Thomson
John Frederick
Nathanll Temms
Thomas Kendall
Thomas Andrews
John Banks
Ro: Cranmer
Michaell Davison
Wm Garway
Robt Ellis
Tho Roberts
Andr Riccard
Wm Vincent
John Taylor
Richard Ford

Oliver P.

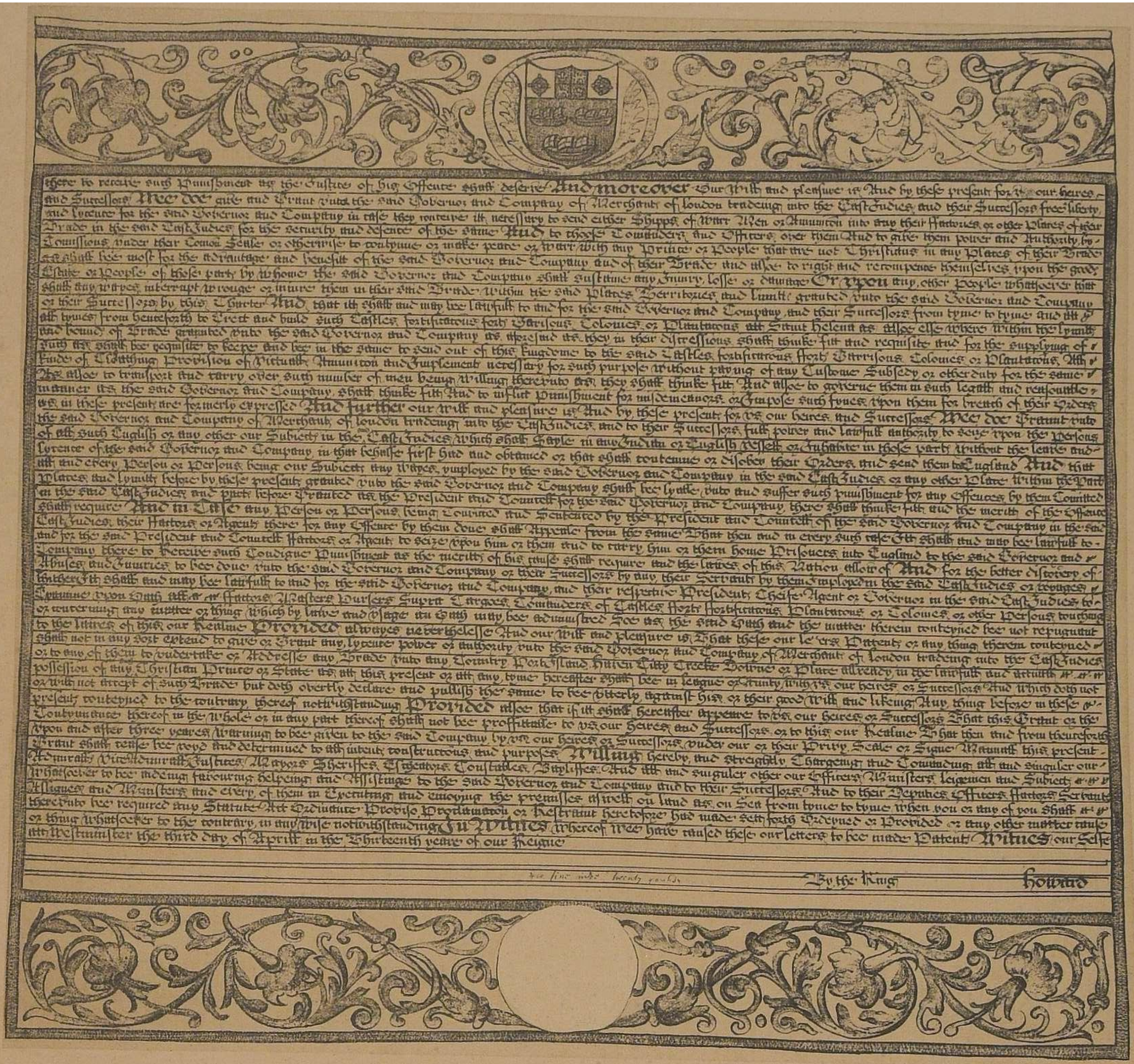
Wee recomend the answeringe of this petcon to the Comrs of our Admiraltye desireinge them to doe herein what they may for the incoragement of the East India Trade. Given att White-hall this 6th of November 1657.

Petcon of ye East India Company

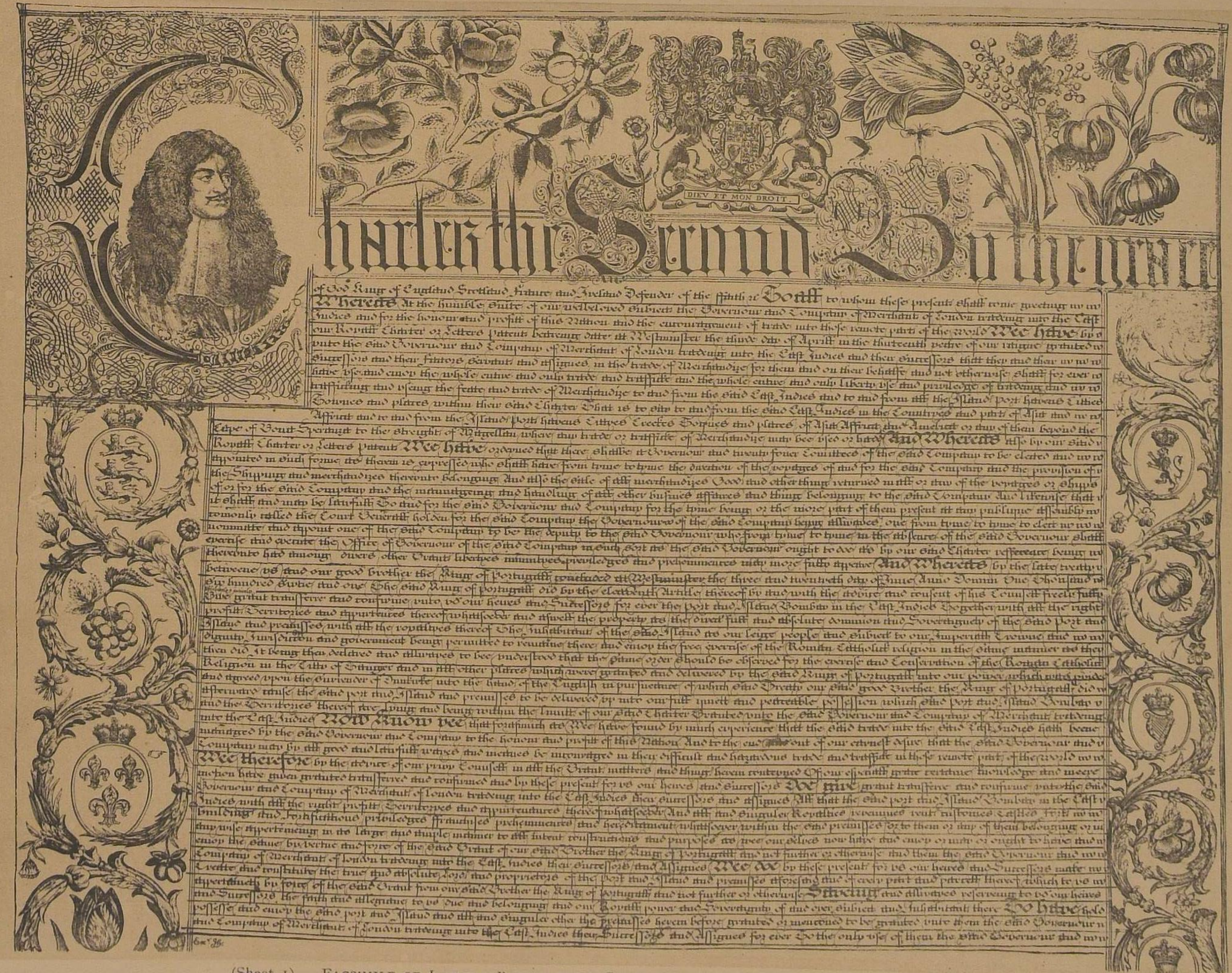
Oliver Cromwell's Answer to a Petition of the East India Company for a Naval Convoy for their Ships from India, Nov., 1657.



(Sheet 1). CHARTER GRANTED BY CHARLES II DATED 3 APRIL, 1661, CONFIRMING AND EXTENDING FORMER CHARTERS.



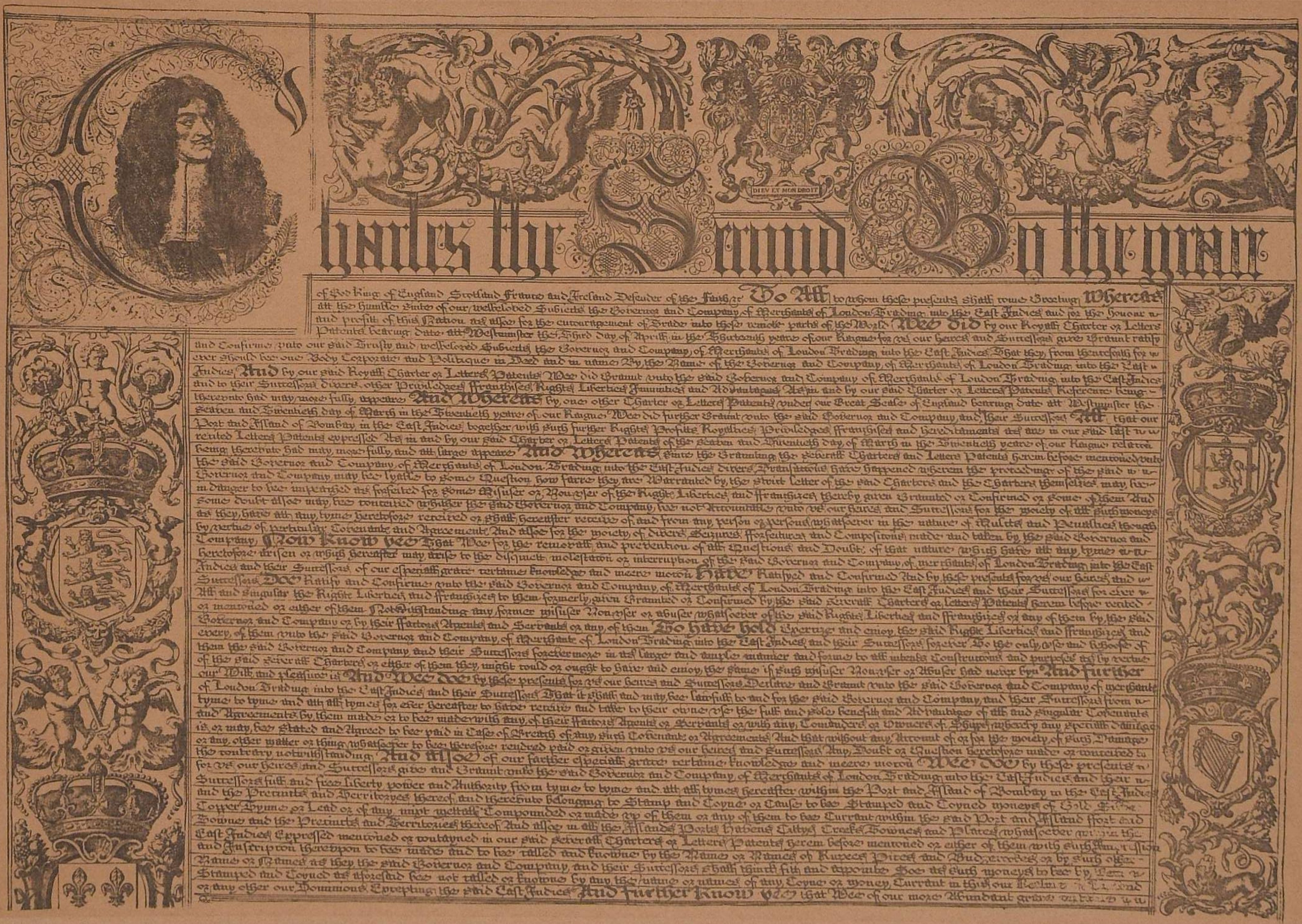
(Sheet 6). CHARTER GRANTED BY CHARLES II DATED 3 APRIL, 1661, CONFIRMING AND EXTENDING FORMER CHARTERS.



(Sheet 1). FACSIMILE OF LETTERS PATENT FROM CHARLES II, DATED 27 MARCH, 1669, GRANTING TO THE EAST INDIA CO. THE PORT AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

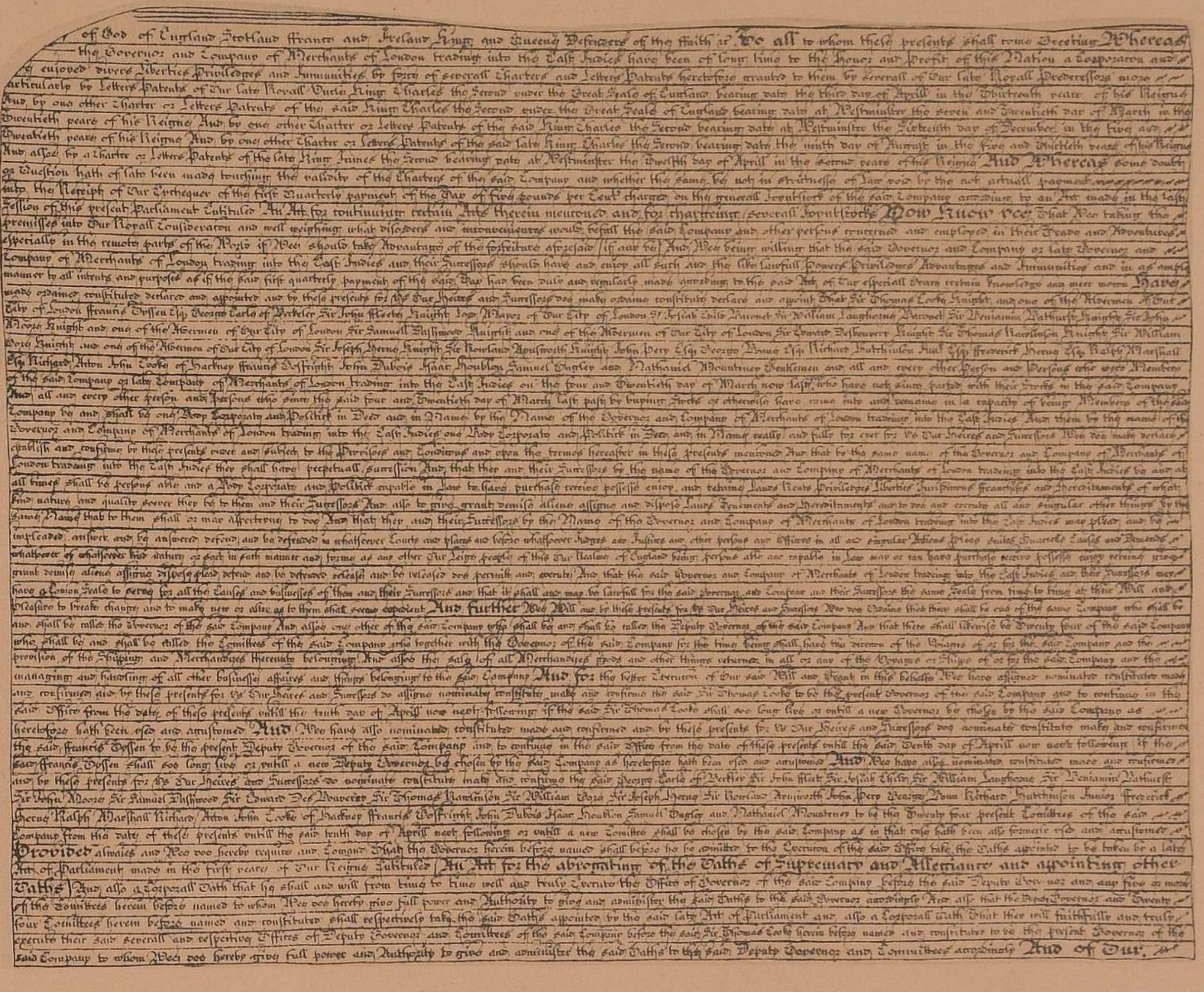
Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whome these presents shall come Greeting Whereas at the humble suite of our welbeloved Subiects the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and for the honor and Proffitt of this our Realme and the encouragement of Trade into those remote parts Wee have by our Royall Charter or Letters Patents bearing date at Westminster the third day of Aprill in the thirteenth yeare of our Reigne Granted unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and theire Successors That they and theire Successors and theire Factors Servants and Assignes in the Trade of Merchandize for them and on theire behalfe and not otherwise shall for ever have use and enioy the whole entire and only Trade and Traffique and the whole entire and only liberty use and priviledge of Trading and Trafficquing and using the feate and Trade of Merchandize to and from the said East Indies and to and from all the Islands Ports Havens Cities Townes and Places within theire said Charter That is to say to and from the said East Indies in the Countries and Parts of Asia and Africa And to and from the Islands Ports Havens Cities Creeks Townes and Places of Asia Africa and America or any of them beyond the Cape of Bona Speranza to the Streights of Magellan where any Trade or Traffique of Merchandize may bee used or had And that it should and might bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company and theire Successors from tyme to tyme and att all tymes thenceforth to Erect and Build such Castles Fortifications Forts Garrisons And to Erect such Colonies and make such Plantations att Saincta Helena as alsoe else where within the Limits and Bounds of Trade Granted unto the said Governor and Company as aforesaid as they in theire discretions should think fitt and requisite And for the supplying of such as should bee requisite to keep or bee in the same to send out of this Kingdome to the said Castles Fortifications Forts Garrisons Colonies or Plantations All kind of Clothing Provision or Victualls Ammunition and Supplements necessary for such purposes without paying of any Custome Subsidy or other Duty for the same As alsoe to Transport and Carry over such Number of Men being willing thereunto as they shall think fitt And alsoe to Governe them in such legall and reasonable manner as the said Governor and Company should think fitt and to inflict punishment for misdemeanors or impose such Fines upon them for breach of theire Orders As in our said Charter are expressed And Whereas alsoe by our said Royall Charter or Letters Patents Wee have Ordered that there shall bee a Governor and Twenty foure Committees of the said Company to bee Elected and appointed in such forme as therein is expressed Who shall have from tyme to tyme the direction of the Voyages of and for the said Company And the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging And alsoe the sale of all Merchandizes Goods and other things returned in all or any of the Voyages or Shipps of or for the said Company And the managing and handling of all other Busines Affaires and things belonging to the said Company And likewise that it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company for the tyme being or the maior part of them present att any publick Assembly commonly called the Court Generall holden for the said Company (the said Governor of the said Company being alwayes one) from tyme to tyme to Elect a Committee and appoint One of the said Company to bee the Deputy to the said Governor Whoe from tyme to tyme in the absence of the said Governor shall Exercise and Execute the Office of Governor of the said Company in such sort as the said Governor ought to doe As by our said Charter or Letters Patents reference being thereunto had among divers other Grants Libertyes Immunities Priviledges and Preheminences may more fully appeare And Whereas in pursuance of our said Royall Charter the said Governor and Company did att theire owne Cost and Charge Erect severall Forts and Fortifications att Saincta Helena aforesaid being an Island scituate in or neere Africa beyond the Line and on this side the Cape Bona Speranza and place a Garrison there and were proceeding to Plant and People the same And for that purpose had transported divers of our Subiects whoe were willing thereunto to Inhabit there But our said Subiects Inhabiting on the said Island were lately in tyme of Warr betweene Us and the States of the United Provinces by force of Armes dispossessed thereof by the Subiects and Forces of the said States And the said States or theire Subiects had and kept the quiet possession thereof for severall Moneths together And Whereas by the Blessing of God on our Royall Shipps and Forces under the Command of Captayne Richard Munden the said Island and all and singular the Forts Fortifications and other the Appurtenances thereunto belonging were retaken from the said States and theire Subiects And a Garrison of our Subiects placed there By vertue or reason whereof the said Island and all and singular the Forts Fortifications Erections and Buildings thereof with the Appurtenances are Vested in Us our heires and Successors in the Right of our Crowne And all the Artillery Armes Armour Weapons Ordinance Munition Magazines Stores Goods Chattells and Moveables whatsoever which were there found att the tyme our said Forces retooke the same as aforesaid doe of right belong unto Us and to noe other And Whereas the said Island hath byn found by experience to bee very convenient and commodious for our loveing Subiects the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies for the refreshing of theire Servants and People in theire Returnes homewards being often then weake and decayed in theire health by reason of theire long Voyages under those hott Clymes Whereupon our said Subiects the said Governor and Company have besought Us to Regrant and Confirme the same unto them Now Know yee that forasmuch as Wee have found by much experience that the said Trade into the said Indies hath byn managed by the said Governor and Company to the honor and proffitt of this our Realme and to that end and out of our earnest desire That the said Governor and Company may by all good lawfull wayes and meanes bee encouraged in theire difficult and hazardous Trade and Traffique in those remote parts of the World Wee therefore of our especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere motion Have Given Granted and Confirmed And by these presents for Us our heires and Successors

(Sheet 1). Reduced Facsimile of the Regrant of the Island of St. Helena to the Old East India Company, dated 25 Charles II; 1674.



Charles the Second By the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c To All to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas att the humble Suite of our welbeloved Subjects the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and for the honour and proffitt of this Nation as alsoe for the encouragement of Trade into those remote parts of the World Wee did by our Royall Charter or Letters Patents bearing date att Westminster the Third day of Aprill in the Thirteenth yeare of our Raigne for vs our heires and Successors give Grant ratify and Confirme vnto our said Trusty and welbeloved Subjects the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies That they from thenceforth for ever should bee one Body Corporate and Politique in Deed and in name By the Name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies And by our said Royall Charter or Letters Patents Wee did Grant vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and to their Successors divers other Priviledges ffranchises Rights Liberties Immunities and Advantages As in and by our said Charter or Letters Patents Reference being thereunto had may more fully appeare And Whereas by one other Charter or Letters Patents under our Great Seale of England bearing date att Westminster the Seaven and Twentieth day of March in the Twentieth yeare of our Raigne Wee did further Grant vnto the said Governor and Company and their Successors All that our Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies together with such further Rights Profitts Royalties Priviledges ffranchises and hereditaments as are in our said last recited Letters Patents expressed As in and by our said Charter or Letters Patents of the Seaven and Twentieth day of March in the Twentieth yeare of our Raigne relation being thereunto had may more fully and att large appeare And Whereas since the Granting the severall Charters and Letters Patents herein before mentioned vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies divers Circumstances have happened wherein the proceedings of the said Governor and Company may bee lyable to some Question how farre they are Warranted by the strict letter of the said Charters and the Charters themselves may bee in danger to bee impeached as forfeited for some Misuser or Nonuser of the Rights Liberties and ffranchises thereby given Granted or Confirmed or some of them And some doubt alsoe may bee conceived whether the said Governor and Company bee not Accountable vnto vs our heires and Successors for the moiety of all such moneys as they have att any tyme heretofore received or shall hereafter receive of and from any person or persons whatsoever in the nature of Mulcts and Penalties though by vertue of particular Covenants and Agreements And alsoe for the moiety of divers Seizures fforfeitures and Compositions made and taken by the said Governor and Company Now Know yee That Wee for the removall and prevention of all Questions and Doubts of that nature which have att any tyme arisen heretofore arisen or which hereafter may arise to the disquiett molestation or interruption of the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and their Successors of our especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere motion Have Ratifyed and Confirmed And by these presents for vs our heires and Successors Doe Ratify and Confirme vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and their Successors for ever All and Singular the Rights Liberties and ffranchises to them formerly given Granted or Confirmed by the said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before recited or mentioned or either of them Notwithstanding any former misuser Nonuser or abuser whatsoever of the said Rights Liberties and ffranchises or any of them by the said Governor and Company or by their ffactors Agents and Servants or any of them To have hold exercise and enjoy the said Rights Liberties and ffranchises and every of them vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and their Successors forever To the only vse and behoofe of them the said Governor and Company and their Successors forevermore in as large and ample manner and forme to all intents Constructions and purposes as by vertue of the said severall Charters or either of them they might could or ought to have and enjoy the same if such misuser Nonuser or Abuser had never byn And further our Will and pleasure is And Wee doe by these presents for vs our heires and Successors Declare and Grant vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and their Successors That it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company and their Successors from tyme to tyme and att all tymes for ever hereafter to have receive and take to their owne vse the full and sole benefitt and Advantage of all and Singular Covenants and Agreements by them made or to bee made with any of their ffactors Agents or Servants or with any Commanders or Owners of Shipps whereby any speciall damage is or may bee Stated and Agreed to bee paid in Case of Breach of any such Covenants or Agreements And that without any Accompt of or for the moiety of such Damage or any other matter or thing whatsoever to bee therefore rendred paid or given vnto vs our heires and Successors Any Doubt or Question heretofore made or conceived to the contrary notwithstanding And alsoe of our farther especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere motion Wee Doe by these presents for vs our heires and Successors give and Grant vnto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Cause to bee Stamped and Coyned moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made vp of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island ffort and Towne and the Precincts and Territories thereof And alsoe in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittyes Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever [illegible] the East Indies Expressed mentioned or conteyned in our said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such [illegible] and Inscription thereupon to bee made and to bee called and knowne by the Name or Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerooks or by such other Name or Names as they the said Governor and Company and their Successors shall thinck fitt and appointe Soe as such moneys to bee by [illegible] Stamped and Coyned as aforesaid bee not called or knowne by any the name or names of any Coyne or money Currant in this our Realme [illegible] or any other our Dominions Excepting the said East Indies And further Know yee that Wee of our more Abundant grace [illegible]

(Sheet 1). Facsimile of Charter of 5 Oct. 1677, confirming former Charters, and authorizing the Company to Coin Money at Bombay.



of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King and Queene Defenders of the Faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas
the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies have been of long time to the Honor and Profit of this Nation a Corporation and
enjoyed divers Liberties Priviledges and Immunities by force of severall Charters and Letters Patents heretofore granted to them by severall of Our late Royall Predecessors more
particularly by Letters Patents of Our late Royall Uncle King Charles the Second under the Great Seale of England bearing date the third day of Aprill in the Thirteenth yeare of his Reigne
And by one other Charter or Letters Patents of the said King Charles the Second under the Great Seale of England bearing date at Westminster the seven and twentieth day of March in the
Twentieth yeare of his Reigne And by one other Charter or Letters Patents of the said King Charles the Second bearing date at Westminster the Sixteenth day of December in the five and
Twentieth yeare of his Reigne And by one other Charter or Letters Patents of the said late King Charles the Second bearing date the ninth day of August in the five and thirtieth yeare of his Reigne
And also by a Charter or Letters Patents of the late King James the Second bearing date at Westminster the twelfth day of Aprill in the second yeare of his Reigne And Whereas some doubt
or Question hath of late been made touching the validity of the Charters of the said Company and whether the same be not in strictnesse of Law void by the not actuall payment
into the Receipt of Our Exchequer of the first Quarterly payment of the Tax of five pounds per Cent charged on the generall Joyntstock of the said Company according to an Act made in the last
Session of this present Parliament Entituled An Act for continuing certain Acts therein mentioned and for charging severall Joyntstocks Now Know yee That Wee taking the
premisses into Our Royall Consideration and well weighing what disorders and inconveniences would befall the said Company and other persons concerned and employed in their Trade and Adventures
especially in the remote parts of the World if Wee should take Advantage of the forfeiture aforesaid (if any be) And Wee being willing that the said Governor and Company or late Governor and
Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors should have and enjoy all such and the like lawfull Powers Priviledges Advantages and Immunities and in as ample
manner to all intents and purposes as if the said first quarterly payment of the said Tax had been duly and regularly made according to the said Act of Our especiall Grace certain knowledge and meer motion Have
made ordained constituted declared and appointed and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe make ordaine constitute declare and appoint That Sir Thomas Cooke Knight and one of the Aldermen of Our
City of London Francis Tyssen Esq George Earle of Berkeley Sir John Fleete Knight Lord Mayor of Our City of London Sr Josiah Child Baronet Sir William Langhorne Baronet Sir Benjamin Bathurst Knight Sir John
Moore Knight and one of the Aldermen of Our City of London Sir Samuell Dashwood Knight and one of the Aldermen of Our City of London Sir Edward Desbouverie Knight Sir Thomas Rawlinson Knight Sir William
Gore Knight and one of the Aldermen of Our City of London Sir Joseph Herne Knight Sir Rowland Aynsworth Knight John Perry Esq George Boune Esq Richard Hutchinson Junr Esq Frederick Herne Esq Ralph Marshall
Esq Richard Acton John Cooke of Hackney Francis Bosfright John Dubois Isaac Houblon Samuel Ongley and Nathaniel Mountney Gentlemen and all and every other Person and Persons who were Members
of the said Company or late Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies on the four and twentieth day of March now last who have not since parted with their Stocks in the said Company
And all and every other person and persons who since the said four and twentieth day of March last past by buying Stocks or otherwise have come into and remaine in a capacity of being Members of the said
Company be and shall be one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name by the Name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies And them by the name of the
Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name really and fully for ever for Us Our Heires and Successors Wee doe make declare
establish and confirme by these presents under and subject to the Provisoes and Conditions and upon the termes hereafter in these presents mentioned And that by the same name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of
London trading into the East Indies they shall have perpetuall succession And that they and their Successors by the name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies be and at
all times shall be persons able and a Body Corporate and Politick capable in Law to have purchase receive possesse enjoy and retaine Lands Rents Priviledges Liberties Jurisdictions Franchises and Hereditaments of what
kind nature and quality soever they be to them and their Successors And also to give grant demise aliene assigne and dispose Lands Tenements and Hereditaments and to doe and execute all and singular other things by the
same Name that to them shall or may appertaine to doe And that they and their Successors by the Name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies may plead and be
impleaded answer and be answered defend and be defended in whatsoever Courts and places and before whatsoever Judges and Justices and other persons and Officers in all and singular Actions Pleas Suites Quarrels Causes and Demands
whatsoever of whatsoever kind nature or sort in such manner and forme as any other Our Leige people of this Our Realme of England being persons able and capable in Law may or can have purchase receive possesse enjoy retaine give
grant demise aliene assigne dispose plead defend and be defended release and be released doe permitt and execute And that the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors may
have a Common Seale to serve for all the Causes and businesses of them and their Successors and that it shall and may be lawfull for the said Governor and Company and their Successors the same Seale from time to time at their Will and
Pleasure to breake change and to make new or alter as to them shall seeme expedient And further Wee Will and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors Wee doe Ordaine that there shall be one of the same Company who shall be
and shall be called the Governor of the said Company And also one other of the said Company who shall be and shall be called the Deputy Governor of the said Company And that there shall likewise be Twenty four of the said Company
who shall be and shall be called the Comittees of the said Company who together with the Governor of the said Company for the time being shall have the direction of the Voyages of or for the said Company and the
provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging And also the sale of all Merchandizes goods and other things returned in all or any of the Voyages or Ships of or for the said Company and the
managing and handling of all other businesses affaires and things belonging to the said Company And for the better Execution of Our said Will and Grant in this behalfe Wee have assigned nominated constituted made
and confirmed and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe assigne nominate constitute make and confirme the said Sir Thomas Cooke to be the present Governor of the said Company and to continue in the
said Office from the date of these presents untill the tenth day of Aprill now next following if the said Sir Thomas Cooke shall soe long live or untill a new Governor be chosen by the said Company as
heretofore hath been used and accustomed And Wee have also nominated constituted made and confirmed and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe nominate constitute make and confirme
the said Francis Tyssen to be the present Deputy Governor of the said Company and to continue in the said Office from the date of these presents untill the said Tenth day of Aprill now next following if the
said Francis Tyssen shall soe long live or untill a new Deputy Governor be chosen by the said Company as heretofore hath been used and accustomed And Wee have also nominated constituted made and confirmed
and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe nominate constitute make and confirme the said George Earle of Berkley Sir John Fleet Sir Josiah Child Sir William Langhorne Sir Benjamin Bathurst
Sir John Moore Sir Samuel Dashwood Sir Edward Des Bouverie Sir Thomas Rawlinson Sir William Gore Sir Joseph Herne Sir Rowland Aynsworth John Perry George Boun Richard Hutchinson Junior Frederick
Herne Ralph Marshall Richard Acton John Cooke of Hackney Francis Bosfright John Dubois Isaac Houblon Samuel Ongley and Nathaniel Mountney to be the Twenty four present Comittees of the said
Company from the date of these presents untill the said tenth day of Aprill next following or untill a new Comittee shall be chosen by the said Company as in that case hath been also formerly used and accustomed
Provided alwaies and Wee doe hereby require and Command That the Governor herein before named shall before he be admitted to the Execution of the said Office take the Oaths appointed to be taken by a late
Act of Parliament made in the first yeare of Our Reigne Intituled (An Act for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance and appointing other
Oaths) And also a Corporall Oath that he shall and will from time to time well and truly Execute the Office of Governor of the said Company before the said Deputy Governor and any five or more
of the Comittees herein before named to whom Wee doe hereby give full power and Authority to give and administer the said Oaths to the said Governor accordingly And also that the Deputy Governor and Twenty
four Comittees herein before named and constituted shall respectively take the said Oaths appointed by the said late Act of Parliament and also a Corporall Oath That they will faithfully and truly
execute their said severall and respective Offices of Deputy Governor and Comittees of the said Company before the said Sir Thomas Cooke herein before named and constituted to be the present Governor of the
said Company to whom Wee doe hereby give full power and Authority to give and administer the said Oaths to the said Deputy Governor and Comittees accordingly And of Our

(Sheet 1). CHARTER GRANTED BY WILLIAM AND MARY, DATED 7 OCT. 1693, CONFIRMING FORMER CHARTERS.

further especiall grace certain knowledge and meer motion Wee have ratified and confirmed and doe by these Presents ratifie and confirme all and singular the things herein before mentioned to be done by and unto the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company since the said foure and twentieth Day of March last by virtue or colour of their said former Charters or any of them to be as valid and effectuall as if the said first quarterly payment of the said Tax had been duely made according to the said Act and the said former Charters had not been forfeited or made void And Wee have also given granted restored and confirmed and by these Presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe give grant restore and confirme unto the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies hereby constituted and confirmed and their Successors All and every the Ports Islands Plantacons Territories Castles Forts Fortificacons Ordinance Armour Artillery Munition Armes Gunns Powder Shott Victualls Magazines Stores Ammunition and Provisions of Warr Shipps Junks Vessells Boates Joyntstock Mannors Lordshipps Messuages Houses Lands Tenements Hereditaments Goods Wares Merchandizes Cattle Chattells reall and personall Debts Dues Duties Right of Accons and Demand in Law or Equity Powers Priviledges Liberties Franchises Jurisdiccons Customes Rights Royaltyes Immunityes and Advantages whatsoever and all other things which were lawfully held received used exercised or enjoyed or might or ought to have been lawfully held received used exercised or enjoyed by the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies on or before the said four and twentieth Day of March now last or att any tyme since by force or virtue of any Grants Charters or Letters Patents whatsoever heretofore granted unto them or mentioned to be granted or confirmed to them by any of Our late Royall Predecessors Kings or Queens of England by any Stile or Title of Incorporacon whatsoever or otherwise howsoever and under and subject to the severall and respective Provisoes Limittacons Clauses and Restriccons herein and in the said former Grants Charters and Letters Patents or any of them conteined To Have hold use exercise and enjoy the said Ports Islands Plantacons Territoryes Castles Powers Priviledges and all and singular other the premisses herein before mencioned and intended to be hereby granted and restored and every of them unto the said Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors in such and the same manner and to and for such and the same Intents and purposes in all things as the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies might or ought lawfully to have held used exercised or enjoyed the same on or att any tyme before the said ffoure and twentieth Day of March now last past if the same Powers Priviledges and Immunityes and other the premisses were hereby particularly granted and the Letters Patents concerning the same att large recited Under and subject nevertheless to the Provisoes Restriccons and Limittacons conteined in these Presents and in the former Charters to the said Company Provided alwayes and upon Condicon nevertheless and Our expresse Will and meaning is That if the said Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors doe not accept of and from time to time and att all tymes hereafter act according to and putt in due and effectuall Execucon and submitt and conforme in all things unto such Orders Direccons Addicons Alteracons Restriccons and Qualificacons relateing to the Constitucon Continuance and Determinacon Rights Powers or Priviledges of the said Company or the Government thereof or of the said Governour and Company or the Incouragement Management Regulacon or Advancement of Trade or of the present or future Joyntstock of the said Company or concerning any future Subscripcons to be made by way of Increase or Addicon to the Joyntstock or for ascertaining the true values of the said Joyntstock att and dureing the tymes of any such future Subscripcons which and as Wee Our Heires or Successors by the Advice of Our or their privy Councell shall from time to time att any tyme before the Nine and twentieth Day of September which shall be in the year One thousand six hundred ninety and foure think fitt to make insert limitt direct appoint or expresse in or by any further or other Charter Letters Patents or other writing or Instrument under Our or their Great Seale of England Then and in each and every of the Cases aforesaid It shall and may be lawfull to and for Us Our Heires and Successors by Letters Patents under Our or their Great Seale of England to determine revoake and make void these Presents and the Grant hereby made and from and imediately after the passing of such Lres Patents of Revocacon or Determinacon under the Great Seale of England These Presents and all the Powers Priviledges Grants and other things herein conteined shall cease determine and be absolutely void to all Intents and purposes any thing to the contrary notwithstanding And further Wee have given granted and restored and by these Presents for Us Our Heires and Successors doe give grant and restore unto the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company and their Successors All and every such Debts Sumes of money Dutyes and Demands whatsoever in Law or Equity which to the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company were growne due or payable att any tyme before or on the ffoure and twentieth Day of March now last past or which are since growne due or payable or shall hereafter growe due or payable by any person or persons whatsoever aswell Our naturall born Subjects as Aliens and Strangers Giveing and by these Presents granting unto the said Governour and Company and their Successors full Power and Authority to aske sue for and recover the same by all lawfull wayes and meanes whatsoever either in the Name of Us Our Heires or Successors or in the Name of the said Company or otherwise as Law or Equity shall require or admitt of and to retaine the same to their owne use and benefitt upon under and subject to the Trusts Intents and purposes herein after mencioned as fully and amply to all Intents and purposes as if the said first quarterly payment of the said Tax had been duely and regularly made into Our Exchequer according to the late Act of Parliament in that behalfe Provided alwayes and itt is intended and agreed and Our Expresse Will and pleasure is That the said Governour and Company hereby Constituted and their Successors and all the Mannors Lands Tenements Goods Wares Merchandizes Chattells reall Chattells psonall and other the premisses hereby granted and confirmed or mencioned to be granted and confirmed and every of them and every part and parcell thereof shall be and are hereby made subject and lyable to and charged and chargeable with all and every such Debts and Sumes of money Dutyes and Demands whatsoever in Law or Equity which the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company doe now owe or are indebted or subject or lyable to or which att any tyme before or on the said ffoure and twentieth Day of March now last past or since did owe or were indebted or subject or lyable to any pson or psons whatsoever aswell Our naturall borne Subjects and psons endenized or naturalized as Aliens and Strangers and that the same shall and may be sued for and recovered in such and the like manner to all Intents and purposes as if the said first quarterly payment of the said Tax had been duely and regularly made into Our Exchequer according to the said late Act of Parliament in that behalfe and as if the said former Charters had not been forfeited or made void And Our further Will and pleasure is and Wee doe by these Presents for Us Our Heires and Successors Grant unto the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors that these Our Letters Patents and all and singular the powers Clauses and Grants therein conteined shall be and continue sufficient and available in Law and shall be construed and taken aswell to the meaning and Intent as to the generall words of the same most beneficially and for the best Advantage of the said Governour and Company or late Governour and Company and their Successors under and subject to the Provisoes Restriccons and Limittacons herein and in the said former Letters Patents conteined Notwithstanding the not mencioning or not true reciting of any former Grants Charters or Letters Patents heretofore granted to the said late Governour and Company or any of their Predecessors by any of the late Kings or Queens of England or any other pson or psons whatsoever or the not mencioning or reciteing any Castles Forts Plantacons Lands Powers Liberties Priviledges Advantages or other matters or things in the said Grants or Letters Patents or any of them granted or mencioned to be granted or confirmed Provided alwayes and these Presents are and shall be upon this Condicon that if the said Governour and Company hereby Constituted shall not pay into the Receipt of Our Exchequer att Westminster for Our Use upon the ffive and twentieth Day of December next ensueing the Date hereof the full sume of Nine thousand and three hundred pounds of good and lawfull money of England in liew and Satisfaccon for the last of the foure Quarterly payments appointed to be paid unto Us by the late East India Company by virtue of the Act of Parliament herein before mencioned for chargeing of Joint Stocks then and from thenceforth These presents and all things herein conteined shall cease determine and be utterly void to all Intents and purposes Any thing herein conteined to the contrary notwithstanding In witnesse whereof Wee have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents Witnesse Ourselves att Westminster the Seaventh Day of October in the fifth year of Our Reigne

By Writt of Privy Seale

Pigott

(Sheet 2). CHARTER GRANTED BY WILLIAM AND MARY, DATED 7 OCT. 1693, CONFIRMING FORMER CHARTERS.

William the Third by the grace

of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c To All to whome these presents [illegible]
Greeting Whereas in and by an Act lately made and passed in Parliament Entitled an Act for raiseing a Sume not
exceeding two Millions upon a Fund for payment of Annuities after the rate of Eight pounds p Cent p Ann and for settling a Trade to
the East Indies It is amongst other things Enacted That all the moneys ariseing by Severall Duties upon Salt and Rock Salt and
upon stampt vellum Parchment and Paper in the said Act mentioned shall be brought and paid in the Receipt of Exchequer of us our
Heires and Successors in manner and Forme as in the said Act is prescribed under certaine Penalties therein mentioned and that yearly
and every yeare reckoning the first yeare to beginne from the twenty nineth day of September one thousand six hundred ninety and Eight
the full Sume of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds by or out of the moneys to arise by the said severall duties and to be brought
into the Receipt of the Exchequer by weekly or other payments (incase the same payments shall extend thereunto) shall be the whole
and intire yearly Fund And incase the said Weekly or other payments shall not extend to one hundred and sixty thousand pounds p Ann
Then the said Weekly moneys or payments (soe farr as the same will extend) shall be part of the yearly Fund for and towards the Answering and
paying of the severall and respective Annuities or yearly payments in the said Act Expressed And it is thereby further Enacted that it should and might be
Lawfull for us by Comission under the Great Seale of England to Authorize and appoint any number of Persons to take and receive all such voluntary
Subscriptions as should be made on or before the said Twenty nineth day of September one thousand six hundred ninety eight by or for any person or persons
Natives or Foreigners Bodies Politique or Corporate (the Governor and Company of the Bank of England onely excepted) of any Sume of money
whatsoever (not lesse then one hundred pounds) for and towards the raiseing and paying into the Receipt of our Exchequer the Sume of two Millions of
pounds sterling And it is therein further Enacted that dureing the time thereby limited for takeing the said Subscriptions it should and might be lawfull
to and for all and every person and persons Natives and Foreigners Bodies Politique and Corporate by and for themselves or any of them or intrust
for any other person or persons Bodies Politique or Corporate or any of them (Except as aforesaid) freely to subscribe any Sume of money (not lesse then
one hundred pounds) for or towards the said Sume of two Millions and that all the moneys soe to be Subscribed should be Answered and paid by the
respective subscribers thereof to such as should be appointed to receive the same to our use at such dayes or times and by such proportions and subiect to
such allowances and Defalcations and in such manner and forme as in the said Act are expressed And it is thereby further Enacted Ordained
and Declared that every Person and Body Politique who should subscribe as aforesaid and be named or conteined in such Booke or Bookes as
are therein mentioned his her or their Heires Executors Administrators Successors and Assignes respectively should have receive and enioy for ever out of the Fund
by the said Act setled and provided one Annuity or certaine yearly Sume for the whole Sume by him her or them subscribed according to the rate or
proporcon of eight pounds per Cent per Ann in the manner thereby prescribed And it is thereby further Enacted that it should and might
be Lawfull for us by Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England to Incorporate all and every person and persons Natives and
Foreigners Bodies Politique and Corporate who should subscribe or for whome such subscriptions should be made and upon whose subscriptions
the first Tenth part should be paid as in the said Act is expressed And all and every person and persons Bodies Politique and Corporate who as
Executors Administrators Successors or Assignes or by any other lawfull Title derived or to be derived from by or under the said Originall subscribers
at any time or times thereafter should have or be Entitled to any part share or interest of or in the said yearely fund soe long as they respectively
should have any such part share or interest therein to be one Body Politique and Corporate by the name of the Generall Society
Entituled to the advantages given by an Act of Parliament for advancing a Sume not exceeding Two Millions for the service of the
Crowne of England with such Succession Capacity and Powers as in the said Act is mentioned and in such Charter or Letters Patents
such further Rules Powers and Clauses for carrying on Trade and pursueing the Ends and Intent of the said Act were to be inserted as should be
Lawfully and reasonably desired in that behalfe And it is thereby further Enacted that incase the said whole Sume of two Millions or one
Moyety or any greater part of the said Sume of two Millions should be subscribed as aforesaid on or before the said twenty nineth day of September
one thousand six hundred ninety eight that then and from thenceforth all and every the Person and persons Natives and Foreigners Bodies
Politique and Corporate by or for whome such Subscriptions should be made and all and every person and persons Bodies Politique and Corporate

To all and Singular to whom these Presents shall come
S^r. Thomas S^t. George Kn^t. Garter Principal King of Arms, and S^r. Henry S^t. George Kn^t.
Clarenceux King of Arms, Greeting: Whereas his most Sacred Majesty has bin graciously pleased by his Royal Charter, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the fifth day of September, in the tenth Year of his Maties Reign, to Incorporate several of his Loving Subjects (in pursuance of an Act of Parliament) into one Body Politique, and Corporate, by the Name of the English Company Trading to the East Indies in a joint Stock, whereby they are Entitled to have a perpetual Succesion, and a Common Seal, with many other Priviledges, and Immunities, as by the said Act, and Charter, doth more plainly appear: and Whereas Edward Allen, Abraham Beake, James Bateman, John Cary Esq^rs S^r. Henry Furnese Kn^t. Peter Godfrey, Peter Gott, Gilbert Heathcote, Edmund Harrison Esq^rs. S^r. Theodore Iansen Kn^t. Samuel Lock, Edward Littleton, Ioseph Martin, Streynsham Master, Ephraim Mountague, Peter Paggen, Robert Raworth, Benjamin Rokeby, Samuel Shepheard Esq^rs. S^r. William Seawen Kn^t. William Stewart, Thomas Vernon, William Withers, and George White Esquires; Directors of the said English Company Trading to the East Indies in a Joint Stock, have made Application to his Grace HENRY Duke of Norfolke, Earl Marshall of England etc^a. That such Ensigns, Viz^t. Arms, Crest, and Supporters, may be Devised for, and Assigned to the said Company, as may most eminently manifest his Majesties Princely Favour, and Distinguish the said Corporation by marks of Honor suitable to the Grandeur of the same; the King's most Excellent Majesty, and divers of the Nobility, being Members thereof and Whereas his Grace HENRY Duke of Norfolke Earl Marshall of England, hath by Order, or Warrant under his Hand, and Seal of his Office of Earl Marshall bearing date the Thirtieth of September last Ordered Us to Devise, and Assigne unto the said English Company Trading to the East Indies in a Joint Stock such Arms, Crest, and Supporters, as they, and their Successors may lawfully bear, and use KNOW ye therefore that we the said Garter & Clarenceux, in pursuance of the said Earl Marshalls Order, and consent signified by his said Warrant, and by Authority of the Letters Patents of our Offices to each of us respectively Granted under the Great Seal of England; Have Devised, and Assigned, and do by these Presents, Grant, Assigne, Ratifie, and Confirme to the said English Company Trading to the East Indies in a Joint Stock, and to their Successors forever, the Arms, Crest, & Supporters hereafter mentioned Viz. Argent a Cross Gules on a Sheild in the Dexter Quarter the Arms of France, and England Quarterly within a Compartment, adorned with an Imperial Crown; and for their Crest, upon a Helme, on a Torse or Wreath Argent, and Gules, a Lyon Rampant Gardant Or, holding between his Paws an Imperial Crown proper, Mantled Gules, Doubled Argent, Supported by two Lyons Gardant Gold, and each of them holding a Banner Argent, charged with a Cross Gules; as in the Margent hereof is more plainly Depicted. In Witness whereof we the said Garter, and Clarenceux Kings of Arms, have to these Presents subscribed our Names, and Affixed the Seals of our respective Offices this Thirteenth day of October, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord WILLIAM the third by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc^a. Annoq: Dni: 1698.

Facsimile of Grant of Arms to the "New" East India Company, dated 13 Oct. 1698.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble the United Company of Merchants of England tradeing to the East Indies

Honourable

The Unfortunate Occasion of this Unexpected Address from us, is to advise your Honours of the Loss of your Valu=able Settlement of Madrass, which to our Unspeakable Concern is now in the Possession of our Enemys the French. As the Gentlemen there Seem to think the Absence of his Majesties Squa=dron which they no doubt depended upon for Assistance great ly Conduced to this Misfortune, We Shall give an Account only of what we know for Certainty of their Motions, and leave your Honours to Form Judgement without presuming to give any of our Own.

The 29th April Mr. Barnet departed this Life at this Place, when all the Ships were here or near us, but the Win=chester Lord Thomas Bertie who was Expected dayly from Bom=bay and arrived the 25th May. from which Time Capt. Payton who then Commanded the Squadron as Senior Captain, deter=mined on going to refit his Ship the Medway which was very Leaky at Trincomalay Bay on the Island of Zeylone, and to take the whole Squadron with him. the 30th your Honours Ship the Princess Mary arrived on whom we had Orders to Send to Madrass what Bales were ready and to receive from Lord Thomas Bertie /60/ Sixty Chests of Treasure brought from Bom=bay on your Honours Account & to keep what we wanted for the Use of this Settlement & to Send the remainder on the Prin=cess Mary, but not to detain her longer in our Road than the Squadron Staid there. In Pursuance of which we kept Sixteen /16/ Chests here & Loaded the Remainder on that Ship; and

Prevailed

W. Griggs, Photo-lith. Peckham, S. E.

Despatch from Fort St. David, dated 17th October, 1746, announcing the Capture of Madras by the French.

Prevailed on Captain Payton to Stay till the 9th June, but it hapning to blow very Fresh at that Time we coud not Load more than Two hundred and Twenty Two /222/ Bales which as it has Since proved was very Fortunate. The 9th She Sailed to Madrass under Convoy of his Majesties Ship the Lively, as did the rest of the Squadron for Trancomalay. on the 17th Captain Payton wrote Mr. Hinde from Negapatam that as they were Just got to the Bay the Prestons Bow Sprit was Sprung, that She coud Carry no Sail, for which reason they were obliged to bear away for that Place in order to refit her, and than return to Trancomalay. on the 25th at day break from the Mast head in Negapatam road, they made Several Ships in the Offin, to which they went out and found them to be Nine /9/ French Ships. but the Winds being very light they coud not get up with each other till half past four in the Evening. At which Time an Engagement began and lasted till about Seven when it grew dark. The next Morning the Two Squadrons were near One another and Continued So all the day. At four in the Afternoon Captn. Payton Summon'd a Council of War were it was Agreed not to Engage the Enemy but to proceed to Trancomalay Bay. as the French did for Pondicherry, and arrived there the 27th. In the English Squadron were Fourteen killed & Forty Six Wounded, but not One Killed or hurt on board the Medway. On the French Side we cannot learn those Particulars for any Certainty. Their Squadron Consisted of the Achilles a Seventy Gun Ship, Six Companys Ships, & Two Country Ships. The Achilles with three of them left Europe togather in April was Twelve Months, Two of them were returning Ships detained at the Islands for this Purpose and all reinforced as much as they coud there. Captain Payton kept the Squadron at Trancomalay till the beginning of August, when he came on the Coast & Appeared off Negapatam the 6th. The French Squadron Consisting of Eight Ships One being gone to Bengall and is Since lost in that River with Two hundred & Eighty /280/ Europeans, Weigh'd from Pondicherry the the 24th July for the Southward, and were then in that Road, & Stood out to meet the English Squadron which Stood to the Southward from them, and the French returned. The 7th both Squadrons did the Same as likewise the 8th. and 9th. The 10th. The English disapeard on which the French return'd and on the 13th Anchor'd in Pondichery Road. The 17th the Eight Ships weighed for Madrass Road.

where

where they arrived the 18th and Fired on the Princess Mary, which was return'd from the Ship, and from the Fort. Each Ship gave a broad Side as She Stood to the Northward, and another as She re=turn'd, and then Stood to the Southward again. We are Since inform'd they had Two Motives for this Expedition. One was to make a Plea with the Country Government, that the English had Committed the first Hostillitys Ashoar, and the other to See if Captain Payton would Come to our Assistance or not. The 23d Captain Payton with his Squadron Stood into Pullicat Road where he Sent his Leiutenant Mr. Weems on board a Vessel in the Road, who was there told of all the Circumstances of their Attacking the Princess Mary & of their then being between Madrass & Pondicherry, on which he disapeared and has never Since been heard of, or from, by any of the English, though their has been no Cost or Pains Spar'd for that Purpose, as may Easily be imagined from the Since Mellancholly Scituation of Affairs on this Coast. The last letter that was receiv'd from any One belonging to the Squadron was from Captain Payton to Governour Morse dated the 4th August when he was Just Come out from Refitting. This Unhappy Conduct of his So Animated our Enemys that they deter=mined on Attacking Fort St George. We call it Unhappy because it has truly Proved So in its Consequences, though what reasons Captain Payton may have had for this Proceeding, we know not. Accord=ingly the 2d of September in the Morning they weighed again from Pondicherry, the 4th they Landed their Men at St Thome & thereabouts and the 5th began the Attack cheifly depending upon their Shells The 10th the Town Surrendered but on what Terms as we are not Perfectly Inform'd we Shall not Presume to trouble your Honours with Flying Reports. We are pretty well assur'd there are as yet no Terms Comply'd with, & that Monseiur De Priminey is gone thither from Pondicherry to Command the Garrison. The 2d Instant the Seven French Ships in the Road, haveing taken what Quan=tity of Money, Goods, Ammunition, and Stores they thought proper were to Sail the 3d for Pondicherry and from thence immediately hither to Attack this Place, but it Pleased God that Night & the Next Morning it blew So hard as to Founder the Duc de Orleans there Second Ship in Force, and Two more, the Achilles of 70 Guns The Commodore's and only Ship of Considerable Force, Either Cut away or lost all her Masts, as did the three others. So that

Twelve

Twelve Hundred /1200/ Men have perish'd, and the whole Squadron are Utterly disabled and their design against this place rendered Impracticable for the Present, though it is the Opinion of most of our Officers that had they come we Shoud have taken up more of their Time than they had to Spare. We have about Twenty of the Kings People that were left ashoar Sick who have put our Gunroom in Excellent Order. Some of the People came to us from Madrass, though not many. The additions and alterations to our Fort within this Twelve Month have made it Infinitely more Secure than it was. We have full Six months provisions of all kinds in the Fort So that we doubt not but we Shoud have been able to make a defence for a Considerable Time had they come. They now talk of Coming to us by Land, in which Case We bless God we are no ways Apprehensive but with the Common Protection of Providence we Shall be able to Defend and Secure this Place till we are releived for which Purpose we assure your Honours our Utmost Endeavours Shall be Used.

Your Honours Vessels the Mermaid and Advice Snow were both taken by the French Squadron in Madrass Road, and both Lost in the Storm. The Princess Mary was Skuttled & run into the Surf but is Since got off by the French. The Sumatra & Brilliant from the West Coast pass'd by this Place the 19 August, they were near enough for us to See they had Colours out, and we knowing the French Squadron was off Conimere or thereabouts made a Waft of our Flag, for Six hours, and Fired a Gun, which the Masters Say they did not See, and Sailed on into the Squadron which having English Colours they took for Ours and were Lost, but had Time to throw their Papers overboard. It must Naturally appear to your Honours & Indeed to all the World a very Extraordinary Circumstance That the Nabob and Country Government Shoud permit our Enemys to Take this Advantage of us, when it has been Obedience to their Commands and for the Peace and Welfare of their Country alone, that has prevented the English a long Time from Acting in the Same manner by the French, and thereby putting it out of their Power to give us this Blow. In answer to which the French Say, they had the Nabobs Permission for Committing these Hostillitys ashore and do not Scruple to declare Publickly they gave him One hundred Thousand /100,000/ Pagodas for the Liberty of So doing, and when they Landed their People they

produced

Produced his Perwanah which met with Universal Credit, though the Nabob now disowns his having granted any. Your Honours may be Sure all Methods that can be thought of have been Used to represent to the Nabob the Monstrous Injustice as well as Ill Pollicy of this his Proceeding, to which he replys he never gave them any Such Liberty. That his Son was going to the Assistance of Madrass, but it was given up before he coud get thither. And Assures us he will Joyn with the English to destroy Pondicherry. This is the Substance of his Letter in Answer to Mr Hinde's Remon= strances to him, and assures us of his Assistance, though at the same Time he Carries on a Close Correspondence with the French and Expects no doubt his Share of the Booty, in which respect it is possible he may be disapointed. We Shall not fail to keep on good Terms with him, though we cannot Flatter our Selves with hopes of much if any Assistance from him, as nothing of that Nature has yet Appear'd in Consequence of his repeated Promises. though we have been in daily Expectation of our Enemys appearing against us, and no doubt they woud before now, had not many Unforseen Circumstances Concurr'd to keep them much longer at Madrass than they or we coud have Expected, after the Surrender of that Place, and at last this for us most Fortunate Storm, which we look upon as a most distinguishing Mark of Providence in our favour - that greatly Encourages us under our Present difficulty's the particulars of which we Shall not take up your Honours leisure with as it is not now in your power to releive us in Time, but we have wrote to Bengall and Bombay for that Purpose and hope they will have regard Enough for your Honours Interest to Succour us Speedily

On the 25th August arrived at Mahie Three French Ships. One call'd the Centurion of Seventy Guns being of Equal Force and Burthen with the Achilles. One of Forty and another of Twenty Guns. which three Ships arrived at Pondicherry the 27th September and Sailed from thence the 14th Instant. Four that came out of Europe in Company with them are Said to be gone to China. We have no News of the Arrival of any of your Honours Ships in India. We hear from Mocha that Mr Adair died at Beethforchee, as did Captain Wells of the Pelham at

Bombay

Bombay. We have had no News from Bengall this Season. The Meirmaids Packet comeing from thence fell into the Enemys hands in Madrass Road. The Sumatra is we heard design'd from Pondicherry for Europe where the Shatter'd remains of Monseiur Le Bourdenais Squadron are bound or the above three Ships, we cannot learn as yet. Fifty of the Millitary belonging to Madrass perish'd on the three Ships that were lost. The Remainder they sent Ashoar and released them as the People themselves Say for being Useful to them in the Storm. There was not only a great deal of the plunder taken out of Madrass on board those three Ships but a good deal more was lost at the Same Time going to Pondicherry in open boats. The Intercourse of Letters between Madrass and this Place has been Stop'd ever Since the Town was Invested, Only three from Govern^r. Morse to M^r. Hinde haveing come out as yet from that Place, and the fear of their being intercepted Occasions there being wrote only in General Terms. So that we know not for Certainty on what footing the Gentlemen there are, but M^r. Morse writes that M^r. De Young the Dutch Governour at Pullicat refused giving the Women & Children Protection and Sent them all back again which was a great Inconveniency to the Place. M^r. Mersen the Governour of Negapatam has been more humane and has taken all the Familys from this place under his Protection, and treats them with great Humanity. Immediately on hear^g. Madrass had Surrender'd we came to a Resolution of Stopping the Investment as your Cash was very low indeed, About Ten thousand Pag^s. only; though the Merchants have had no Advances Since we received the Silver mentioned above from Bombay which was the beginning of June. notwithstanding which and many others Impediments which your Honours will be more fully Apprized of hereafter from our Letters between Madrass and here, we have about One thousand Five hundred /1500/ Bales and Shall in January be able to make them up One thousand Eight hundred /1800/ to load a Ship Please God we have any Come to us, and had we Money we coud provide much more

John Crab Quarter Master of one of his Majesties Ships having a little Money and being desirous to Secure it We have received into your Honours Cash One hundred and Ninety /190/ Pagodas for which we have given him Certificates of the receipt and request he may be paid in England the Amount of the Same

Supplement

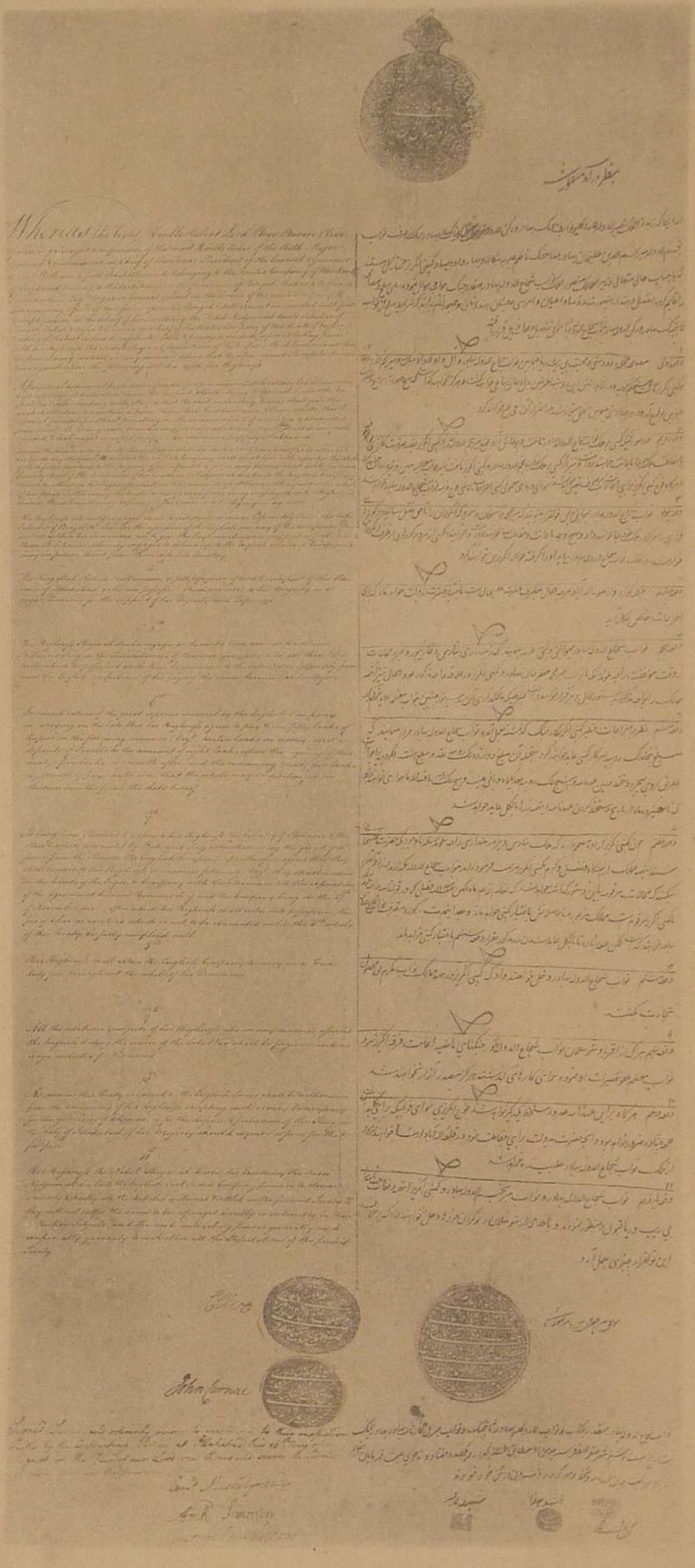
Since writeing the above we have received a letter Signd by Governour Morse and all the Gentlemen at Madrass Copy of which we Send Inclosed in the Packet. In it is mentioned Articles of Capitulation for the Ransom of that Place, which is all we yet know and thought proper to advise your Honours of it, what the Terms are we know not, but they are very Ill kept by Monseiur Dupleix the Governour of Pondicherry who Sent out Three hundred (300) Men to Surproze them on the Way, which they did, and have Carried them all Prisoners into Pondicherry. The Three Ships which we advise above to be Sailed from Pondicherry are returned with Two of the disabled Ships. So that there are now in that Road and the Offin Five Ships Compleatly Rigg'd and Five disabled besides Small Vessels. We are with the Utmost Fedelity and Respect

Your Honours

Fort St. David
the 17th October 1746

Most Faithful & most Obedient
Humble Servants

John Hinde
Wm. Croke
Charles Floyer
Wm. Holt
A. Wynch
Thomas Cooke Junr.



THE ALLAHABAD TREATY, 16TH AUG., 1765.

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 24th April, 1799.

Resolved Unanimously. That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable, Rear Admiral, Lord Nelson, for the very great and important Services he has rendered to the East India Company, by the ever memorable Victory obtained over the French Fleet, near the Mouth of the Nile, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1798.

Resolved Unanimously, That in further testimony of the high sense this Court entertain of the very great and important benefits arising to the East India Company from his Lordship's magnanimous Conduct on that glorious occasion, that this Court request his Lordship's acceptance of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds. –

Foudroyant Bay of Naples July 3rd 1799

Sir

I was this day honor'd with your letter of May 1st conveying to me the Resolutions of the Hon East India Company, It is true Sir, that I am in:capable of finding words to convey my feelings for the unprecedented honor done me by the Company, having in my younger days served in the East Indies I am no stranger to the Munificence of the Honble Company, but this generous act of theirs to me so much surpasses all calculation of gratitude, that I have only the power of saying that I receive it with all respect. Give me leave Sir to thank you for your very Elegant and flattering letter and that I am with the Greatest Respect your most obliged & Obedient Servant

Nelson

Sir Stephen Lushington Bt:
Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honorable
East India Company

Thanks of Court of Directors to Lord Nelson for his Victory at mouth of the Nile, 24 April, 1799, and Lord Nelson's Reply, 3 July, 1799.

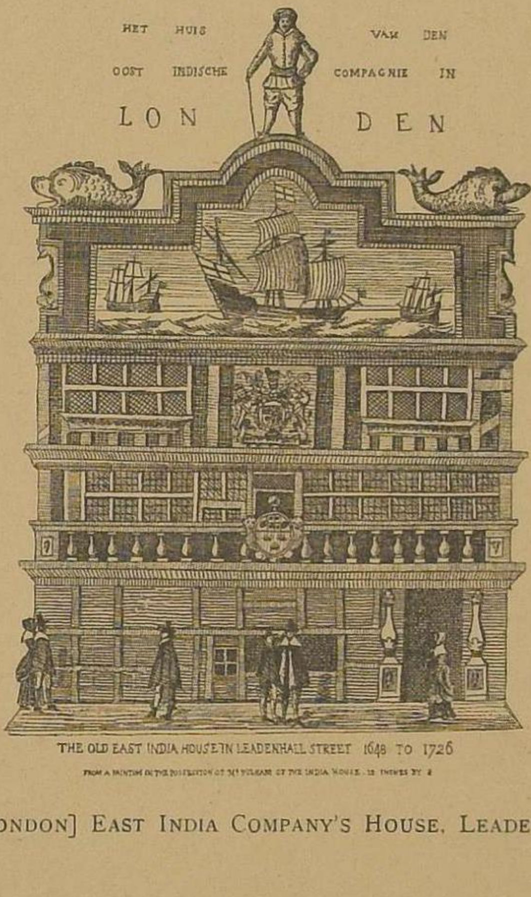
To all and Singular

to whom these Presents shall come Sir Isaac Heard Knight GARTER Principal King of Arms George Harrison Esquire CLARENCEUX King of Arms and Ralph Bigland Esquire NORROY King of Arms send Greeting **Whereas** The King's Most Excellent MAJESTY by Warrant under His Royal Signet and Sign Manual bearing date the fourth day of December last signified unto the Most Noble Charles Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that he had been graciously pleased to grant unto the East India College in the County of Hertford established by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for the purpose of providing a Supply of Persons duly qualified to discharge the various and important duties required from the Civil Servants of the said Company in administering the Goverment of India which Establishment consists of a Principal and Eight Professors His Royal Licence and Authority that the said College may bear on their Seal the Arms of the East India Company with an Augmentation of a Chief charged with a Wreath of Olive between two Open Books and for Crest a Lion rampant guardant on the Head an Eastern Crown and holding between the Paws a Scroll pendent therefrom a Seal together with the Motto Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ, and hath further signified to His Grace that although the Privilege of bearing Supporters be limited to the Peers of the Realm the Knights of His Majesty's Orders and the Proxies of Princes of the Blood Royal at Installations [illegible] wherein under particular circumstan[illegible] Licence for [illegible] been further graciously pleased to grant to the said East India College for [illegible] Arms to be borne on their said Seal On either side a Lion guardant on the Head an Eastern Crown the whole as in the Painting annexed to the said Royal Warrant provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the Heralds Office otherwise HIS MAJESTY'S said Licence and Permission to be void and of none Effect **And forasmuch** as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and Seal bearing date the twelfth day of December last in obedience to His Majesty's Command authorize and direct us to exemplify to the said East India College such Arms and Crest and that GARTER Principal King of Arms do exemplify such Supporters accordingly **Know Ye therefore** that We the said GARTER CLARENCEUX and NORROY in obedience to His Majesty's Command in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of our several Offices to each of us respectively granted do by these Presents exemplify to the said East India College the Arms following that is to say The Arms of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies Viz: Argent a Cross Gules On a Shield in the Dexter Quarter the Arms of France and England quarterly within a Compartment adorned with an Imperial Crown: on a Chief of Augmentation Azure an Olive Wreath between two open Books Proper bound and clasped Or And for the Crest On a Wreath Argent and Gules a Lion rampant guardant on his head an Eastern Crown Or holding between the Fore Paws a Scroll with a Seal pendent therefrom Proper as the same are in the Margin hereof more plainly depicted and I the said GARTER do by these Presents exemplify to the said East India College the Supporters following that is to say On either Side a Lion Guardant on the head an Eastern Crown Or as also depicted in the margin hereof the said Arms Crest and Supporters together with the Motto AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the said East India College on their Seal Shields Banners or otherwise according to the Tenor of HIS MAJESTY'S said Sign Manual and the Laws of Arms **In Witness** whereof We the said GARTER CLARENCEUX and NORROY Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed our Names and affixed the Seals of our several Offices this twenty first day of March in the Forty Seventh year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING Defender of the Faith &c. and in the Year of our LORD One thousand eight hundred and Seven.

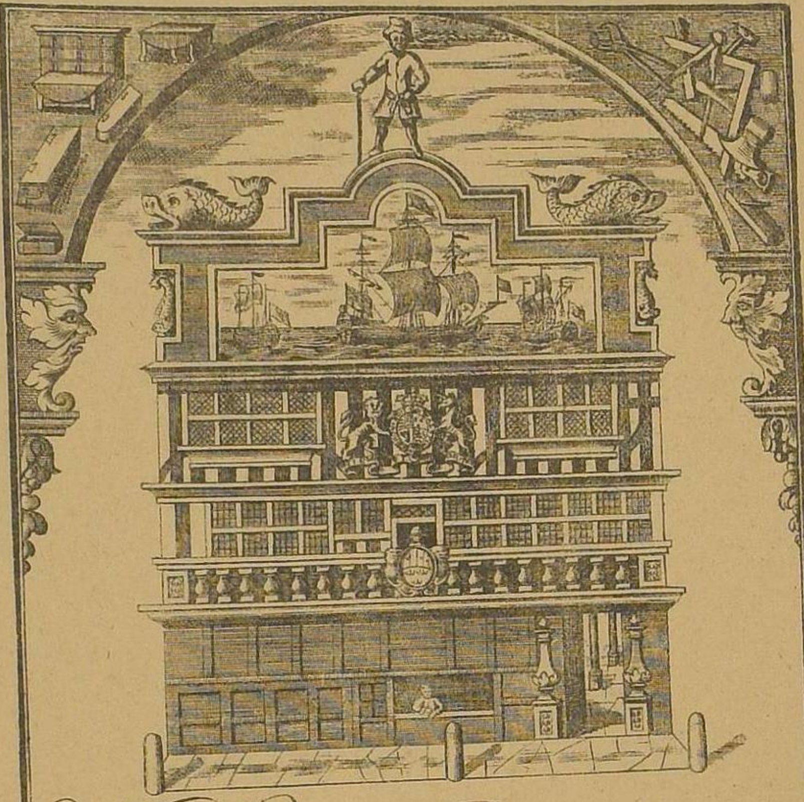
Isaac Heard Garter Principal King of Arms — George Harrison Clarenceux King of Arms — Ralph Bigland Norroy King of Arms.

Grant of Arms to the East India College, Haileybury, 21 day of March, 1807.

CROSBY HOUSE, FROM AN OLD PRINT.



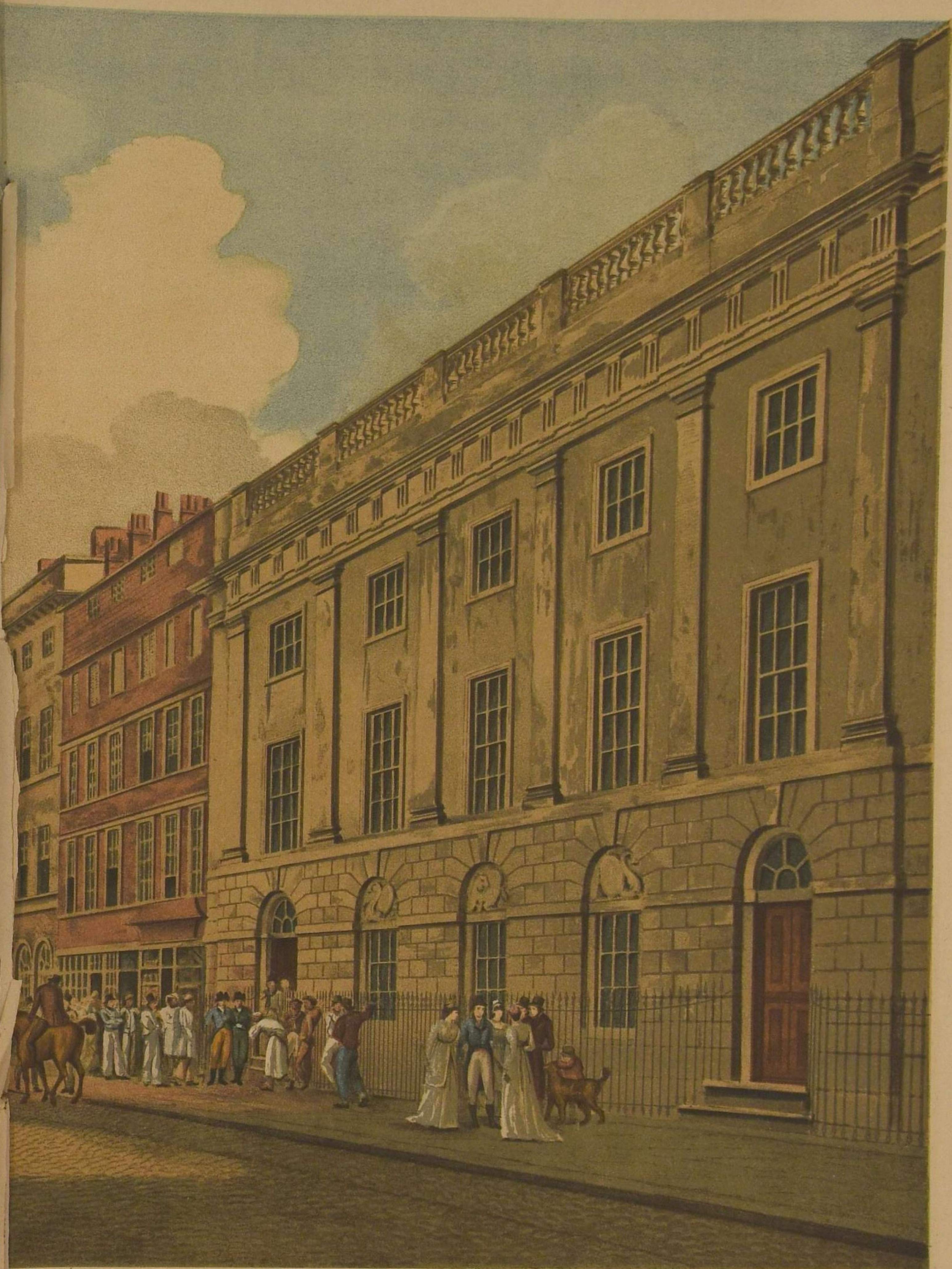
THE "OLD" [LONDON] EAST INDIA COMPANY'S HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET.



Will:m Overley Joyner at the Sign of the East India Houſe *in* Leaden-hall Street LONDON.
Makes all ſorts of Sea Cheſts in Deal or Wainſcot, Ruff or Smooth Packing Chests or Caſes, and Caſes of Bottles, & Boxes of all Sizes, Preſses in Deal or Wainſcot, & Bedſtids, Tables, Desks, Book Caſes, Burons & Writing Desks, Letter holes, & Draws for Shops.
Allſo Counters and all ſorts of Joyners worke done at Reaſonable Rates

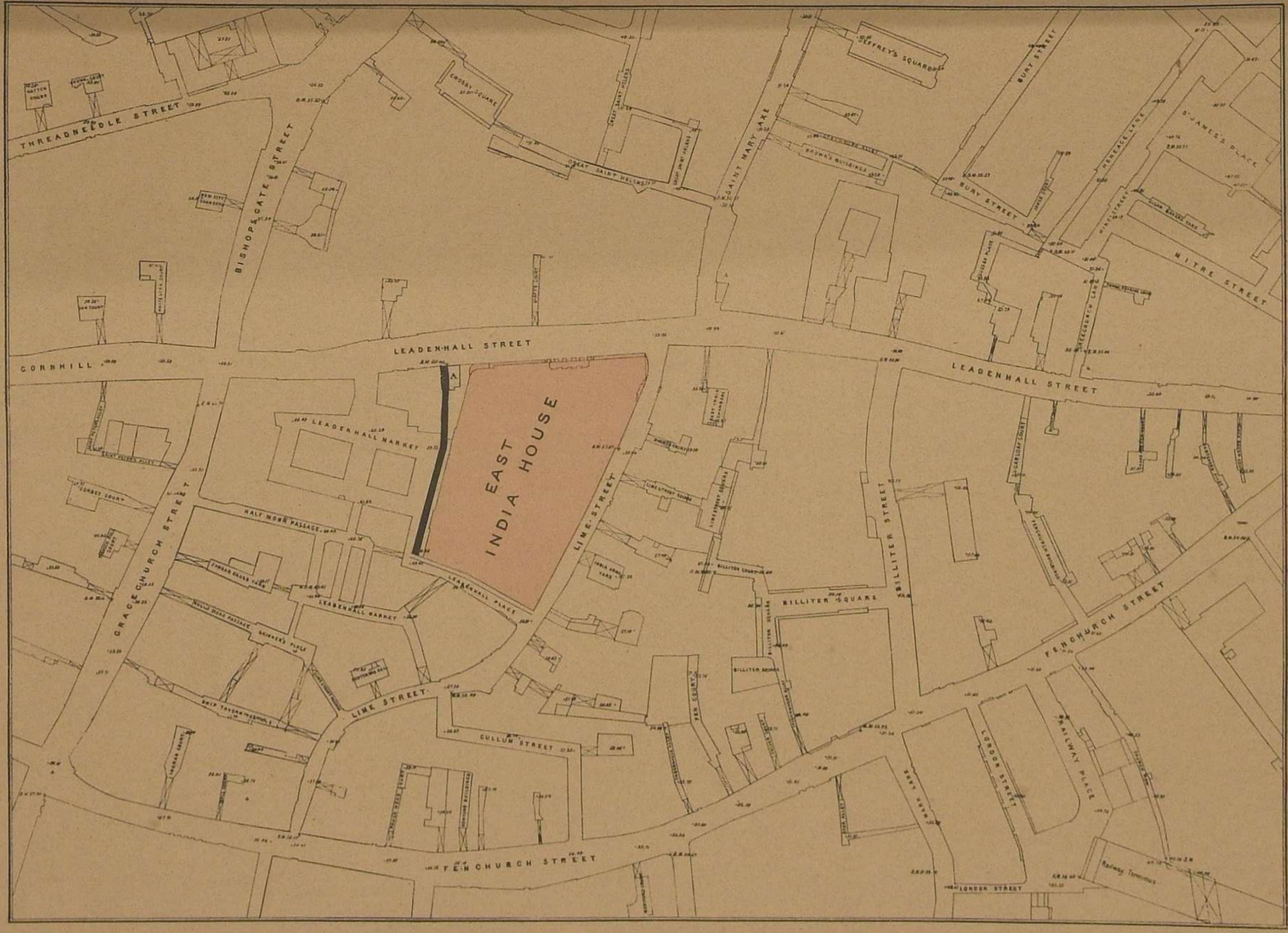
THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE EAST INDIA CO. LEADE

From a coloured draw altons,

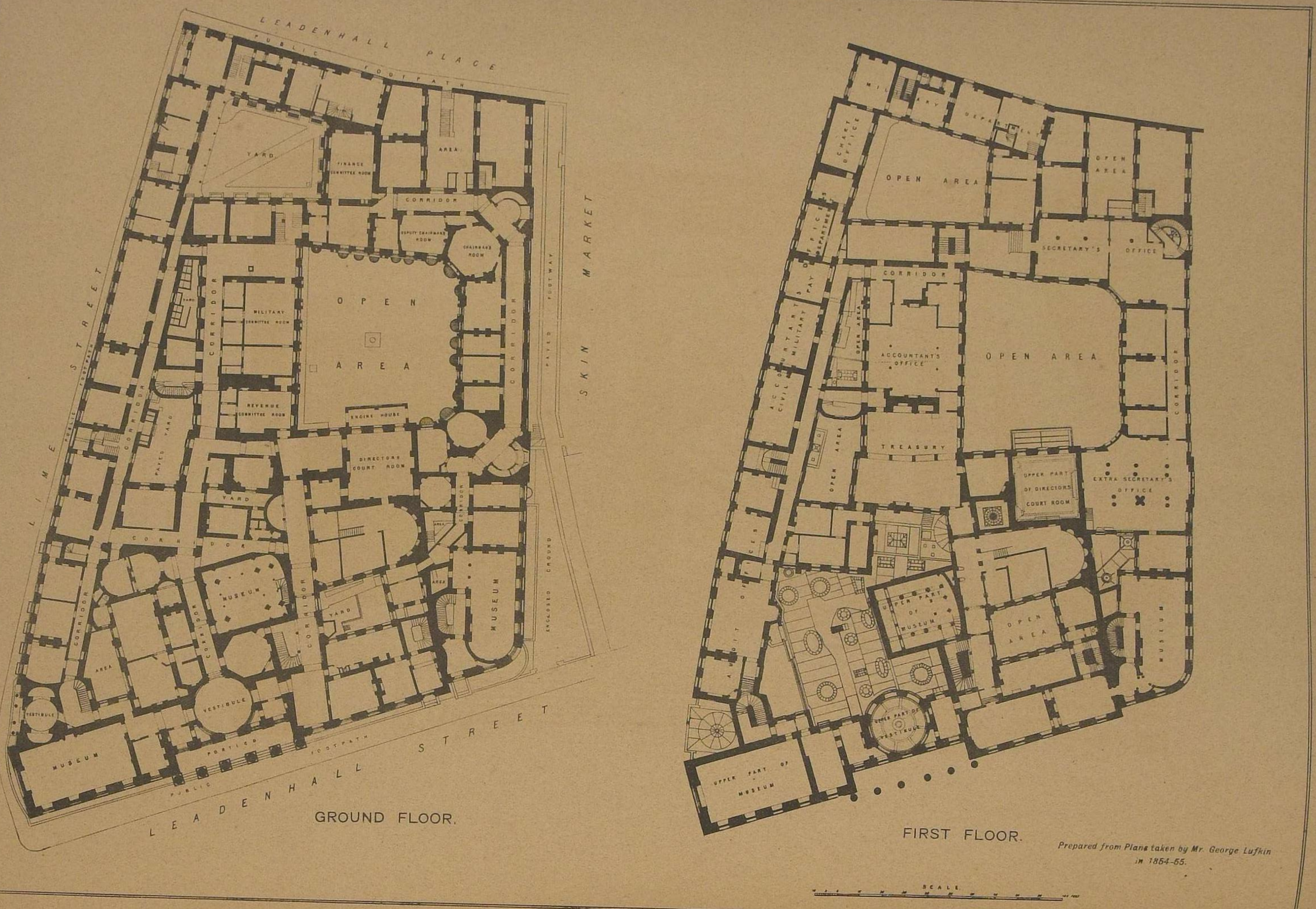


LEADENHALL STREET, AS REFACED IN 1726.

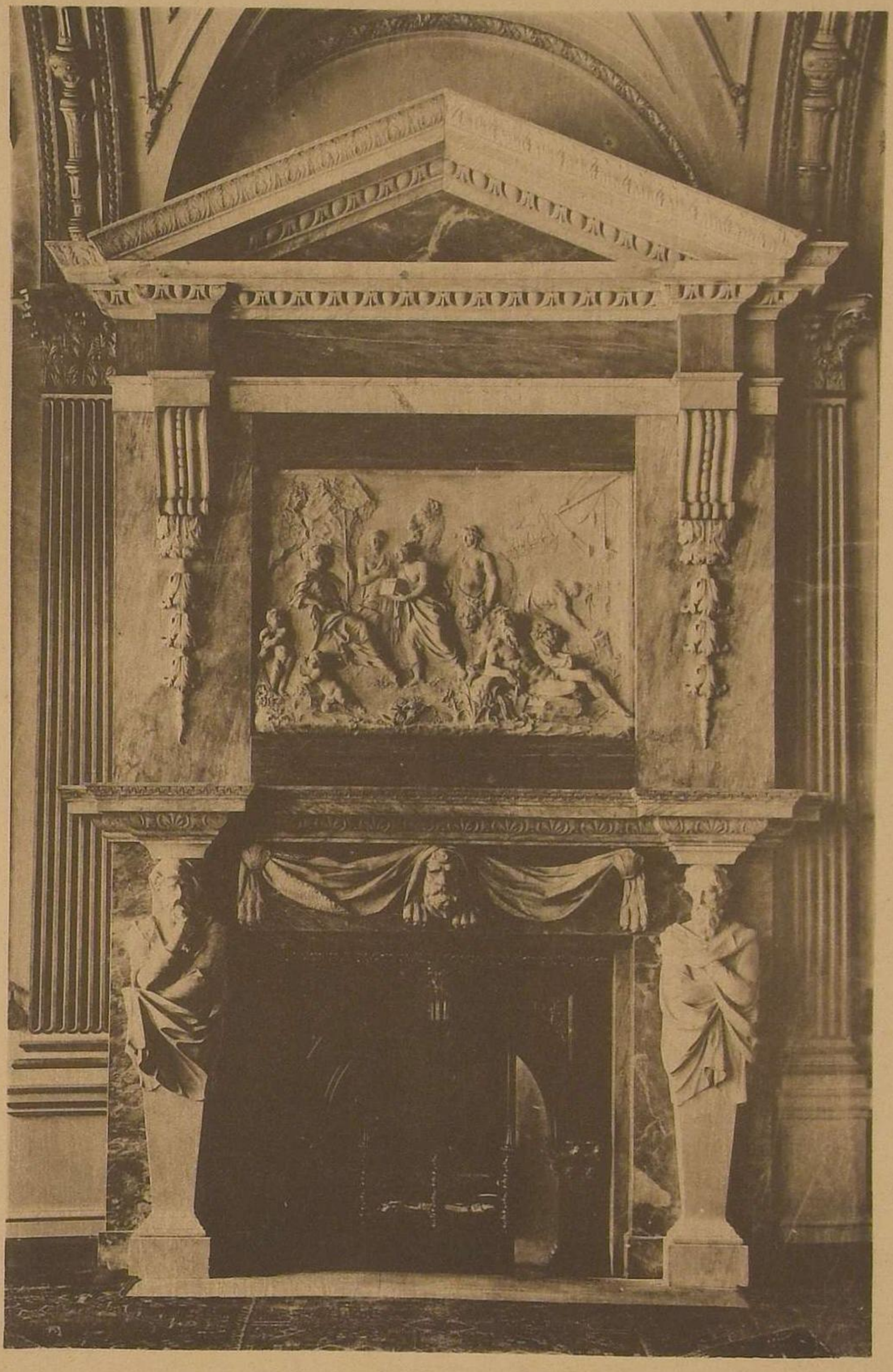
Maltons, March 1800.



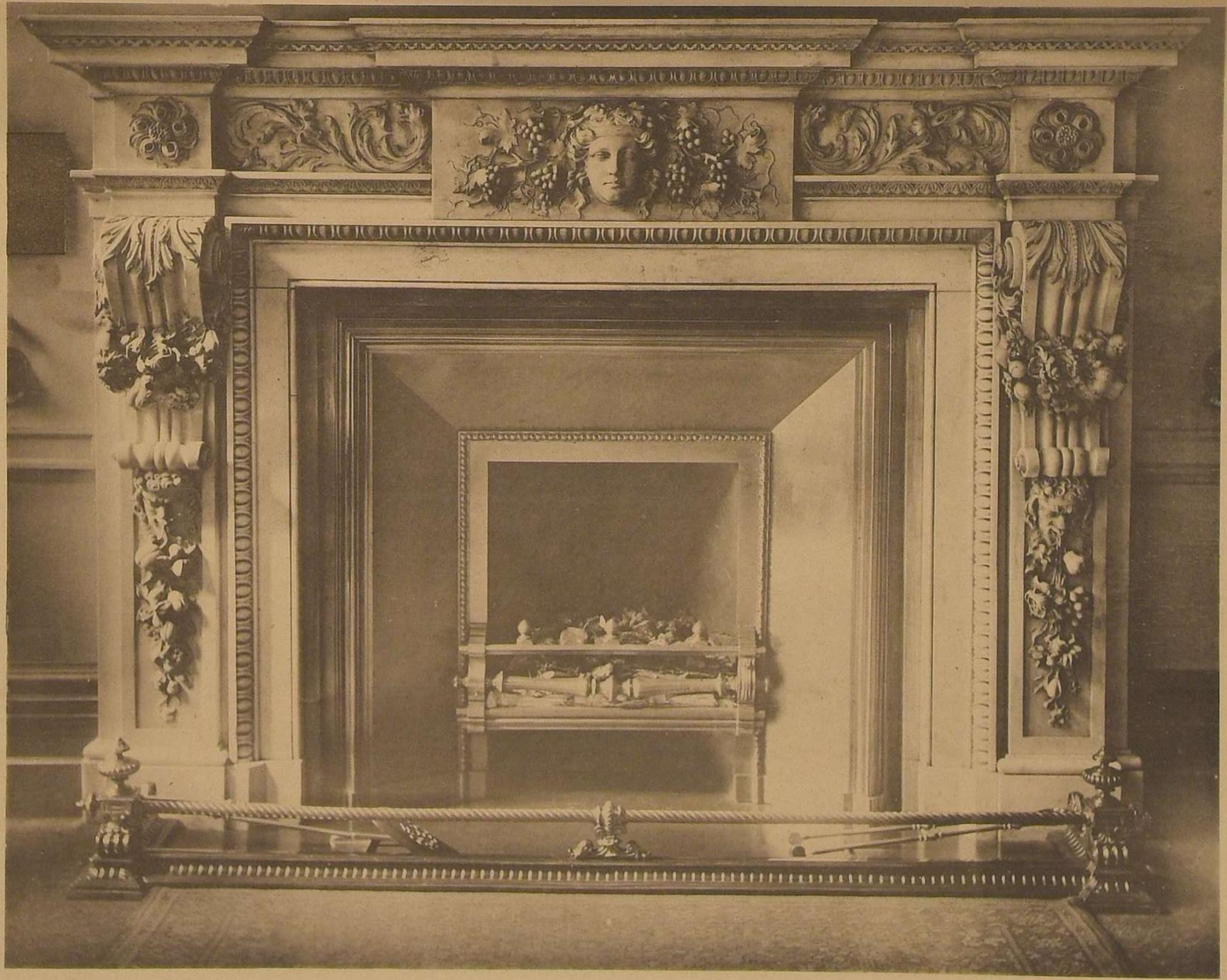
Plan showing the Site of the East India House, with the adjacent localities, 1860.



PLANS OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE IN LEADENHALL STREET, 1858.

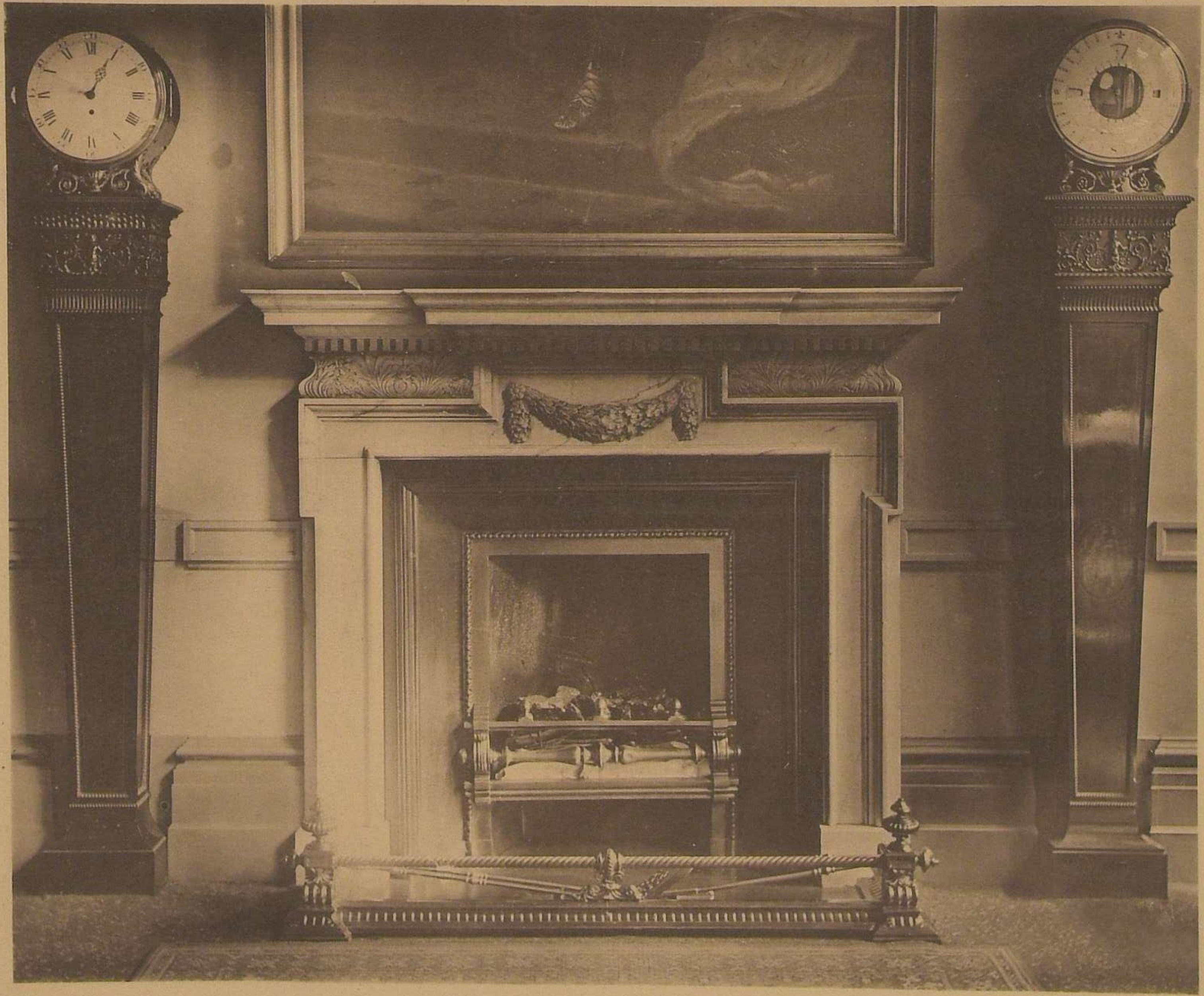


Mantel-piece in the Council Room of the India Office, originally in the Directors' Court Room of the East India House, Leadenhall Street.

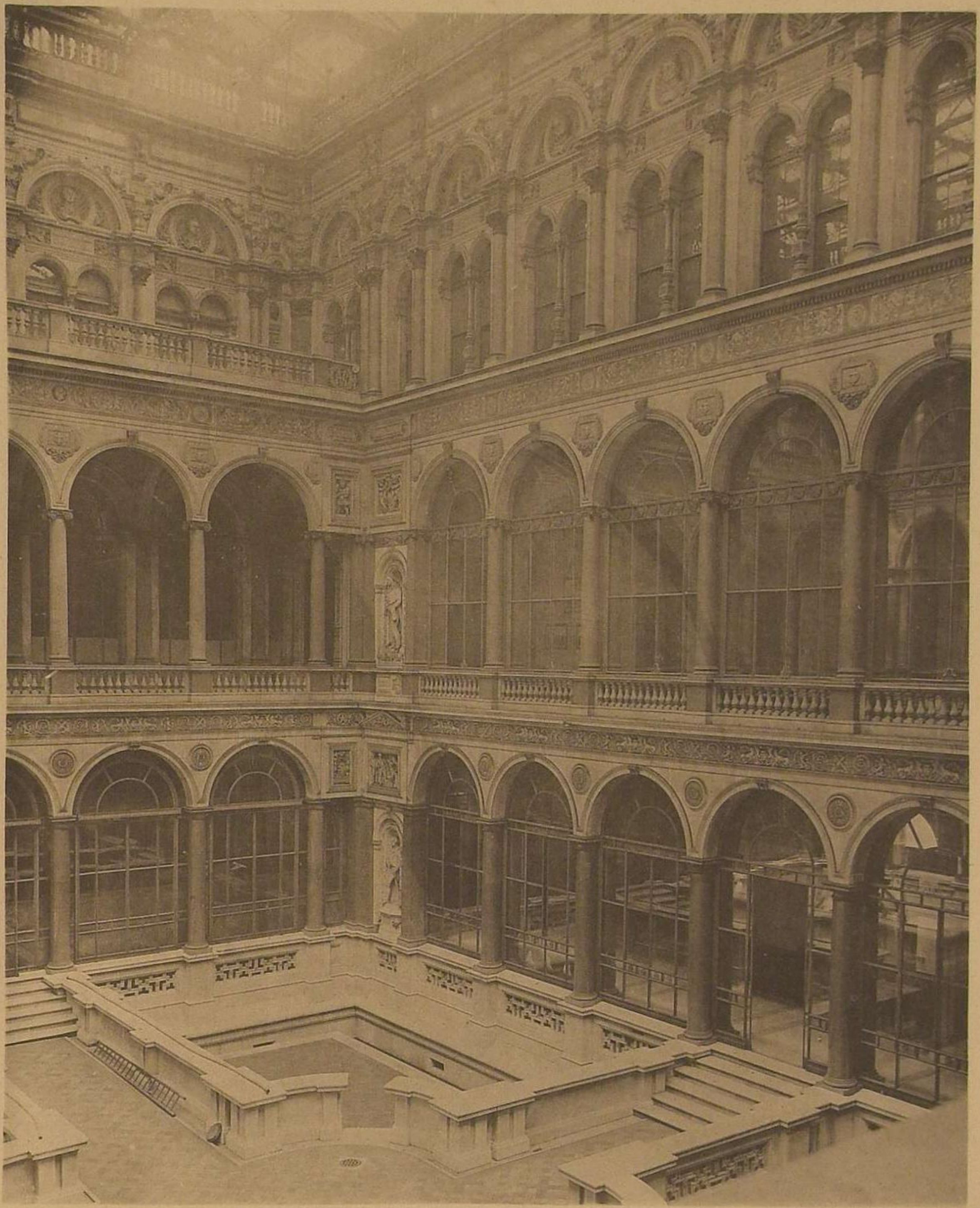


Mantel-piece in the Revenue Committee Room, India Office, formerly in the Library of the East India House, Leadenhall Street.

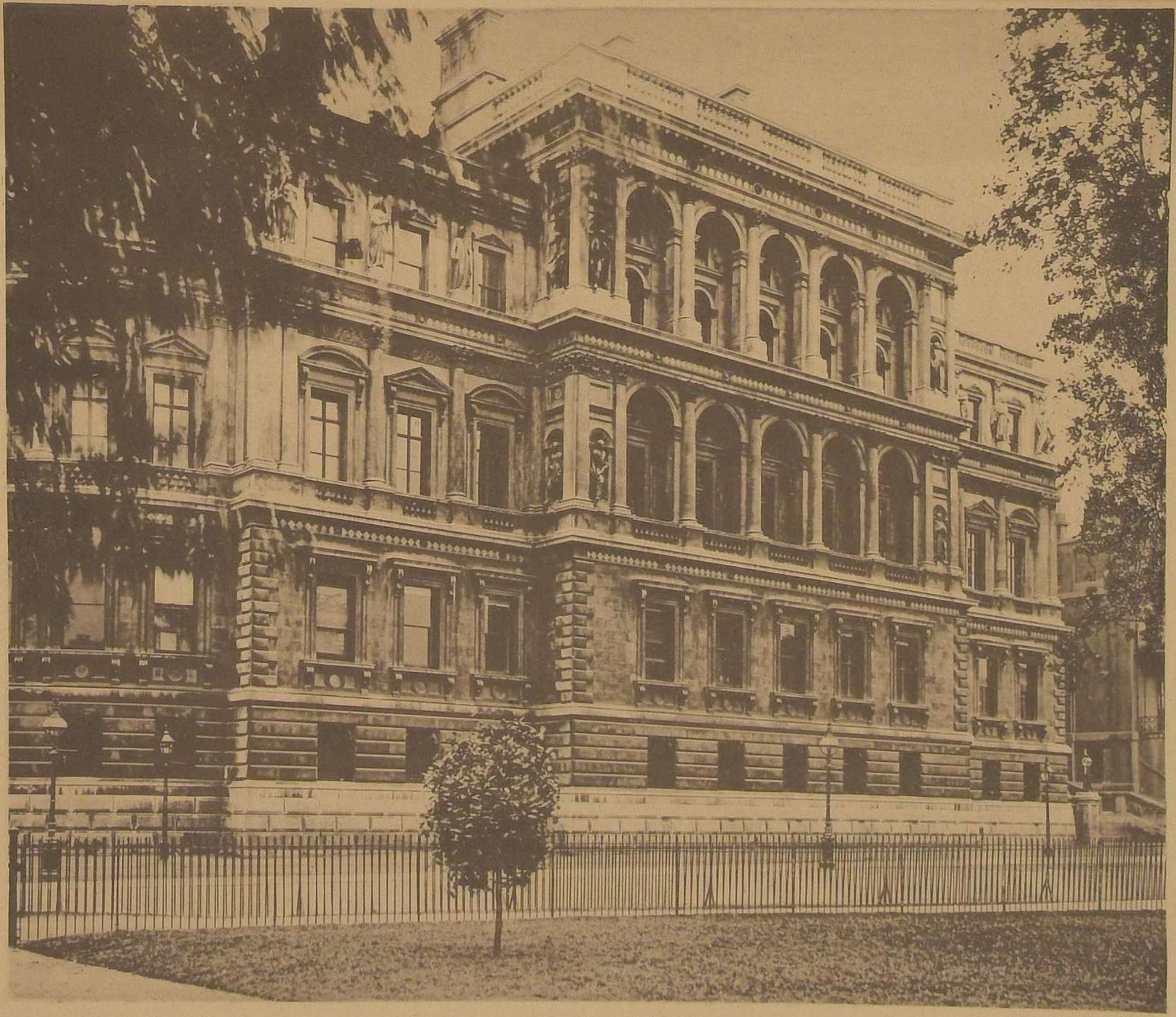
Mantel-piece in Finance Committee Room of India Office, formerly in the Museum of the East India House, Leadenhall Street.



Mantel-piece in Finance Committee Room, India Office,
formerly in the East India House, Leadenhall Street.



INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL.
COURT YARD.



Exterior of India Office, Whitehall, London.

View from St. James' Park.

MEMORY.

LOISETTE'S SYSTEM is "original and of great value." This was proved in court by D. Greenleaf Thompson ("A System of Psychology." Longmans). Dr. W. A.
Hammond and others. (1) "Of great advantage to a strong memory; incalculable aid to a weak one."—Dr. Buckley. (2) "Able to give gist of book after reading
it once."—Rev. J. M. Macdonald, M.A. (3) "Easily acquired and very interesting."—Rev. S. Bell, M.A., Feb., 1883. (4) "As a means of memorising admirable; as a
mental discipline invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dec., 1888. (5) "I learned Chardenal's Rules of French in three days (one perusal)."—W. C. Paterson, May, 1889.
(6) "Application of the system as numerous as the affairs of life."—Rev. J. Amos, M.A., March, 1889. (7) "Some of the work I did in railway travelling."—Rev. R. Picton,
B.A., May, 1889. (8) "A most invigorating physiological exercise; its fruits applicable in unimaginable directions."—Dr. A. Carter. (9) "I have derived great benefit from
M. Loisette's course of lessons.—George Herschell, M.D., Lond., [Physician to the West End Hospital for diseases of the nervous system]. (10) "Original plan for quicken-
ing *dormant* powers of *mind and memory*."—Thomas Simson, M.D. (11) "I applied the system to learning anatomy with great success."—R.E.N. Younger. (12) "As a
device for memorising, or as a System of Memory-training, Prof. Loisette's Method admirable."—Richard A. Proctor. (13) "His method is Physiological and Scientific in
the highest degree."—Dr. Andrew Wilson. (14) "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, faces, position on roster, character, &c., of more than 400 men in my
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